SELECTIONS

FROM

THE RECORDS

OF

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. XXIV.

REPORTS

ON THE

DISTURBANCES IN PURLA KIMEDY, VIZAGAPATAM AND GOOMSOOR,

IN 1832—36.

BY

MR. G. E. RUSSELL,

SENIOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE AND AFTERWARDS MEMBER OF COUNCIL AT THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Vol. I.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY H. SMITH, AT THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE PRESS.

1856.

Supplied by:
ALAVI BOOK DEPOT
Bombay 3.

BODLEIAN
6-JUL 1903
LIBRARY

C. G. Master Esq.

REPORT

ON

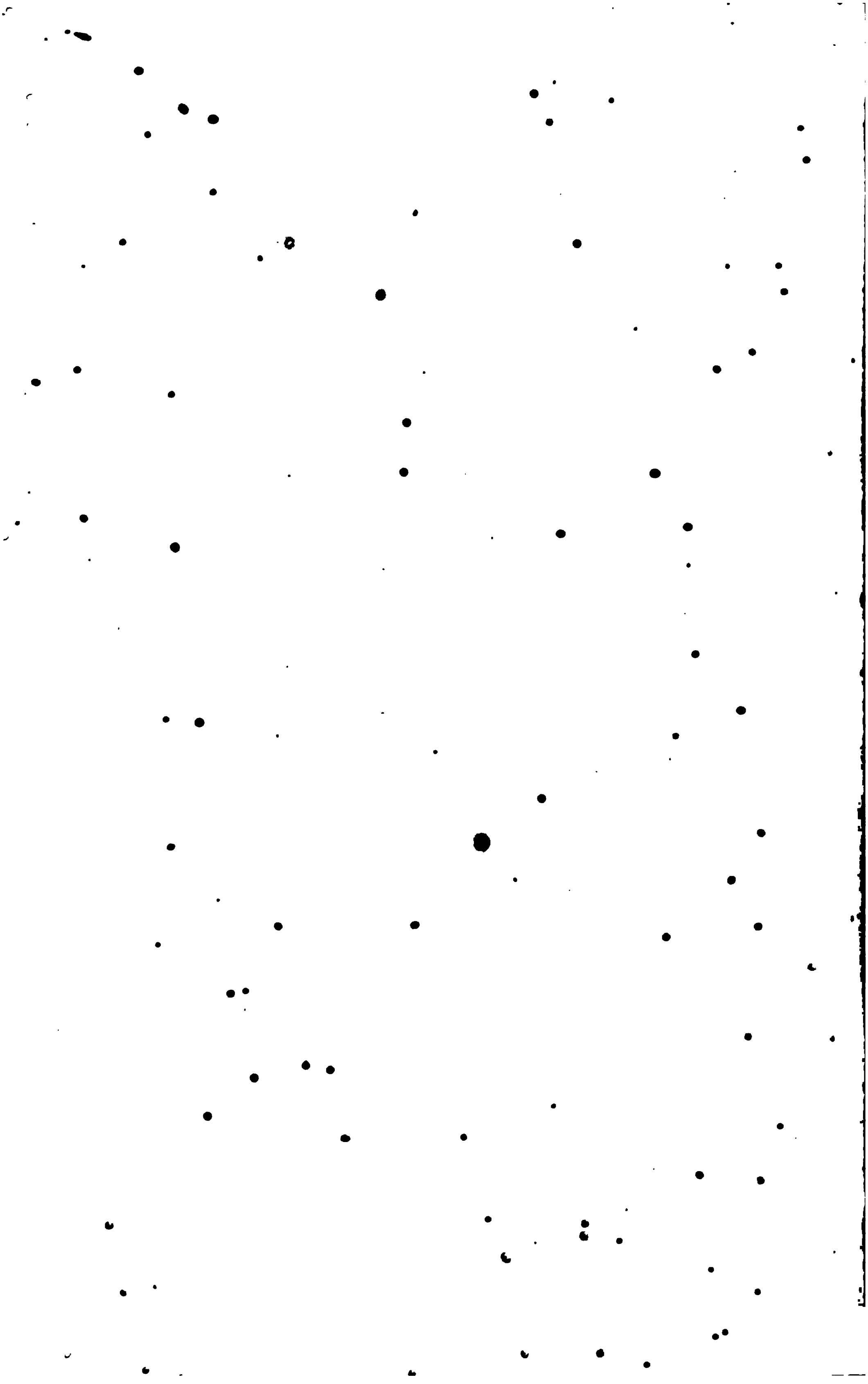
THE DISTURBANCES

IN

THE ZEMINDARY

OF

PURLA KIMEDY.



INTRODUCTORY PREFACE.

In the year 1832 the disturbances which had been for for some time existing, to a greater or less extent, in the Purla Kimedy Zemindary in Ganjam—and in certain parts of the district of Vizagapatam, rose to such a height that Government were compelled to order a Military force into the field for their repression.

Mr. George Russell, then 1st Member of the Board of Revenue, was in December 1832 appointed Special Commissioner to ascertain the causes which had led to those insurrectionary outbreaks—to devise and carry out measures for their suppression—and to recommend what future course he thought best suited to prevent their recurrence. He was invested with extraordinary powers, including that of proclaiming martial law if necessary, in the disturbed districts.

By the middle of the year 1834, tranquillity was in great measure restored, and in November of the same year Mr. Russell submitted to Government his *two reports* on the affairs of Purla Kimedy and Vizagapatam dated respectively 1st and 18th November 1834, which form the first volume of this Selection of the Records of Government.

In the end of 1835 the Goomsur disturbances broke out, and when reporting on the matter to Government, the advisability of Mr. Russell's being again deputed with full powers to act on the spot was pressed upon Government both by the Collector and Magistrate and by the General Commanding the Division.

Mr. Russell, who was then Member of Council, expressed his willingness to undertake the duty, and he was accordingly invested again with the special powers he had held on the previous occasion, to be exercised in the Ganjam district wherever open rebellion existed.

The origin of the disturbances, the past history of the country, and the results of the Commission, are all fully detailed in his 3 reports forming volume 2 of the Selection, and dated respectively 12th August 1836, and 3rd March and 11th May 1837.

25th January, 1856.

IMPERI

To the CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

Fort Saint George.

Sir,

Para 1. In my several communications noted in the margin, I had the honor to bring to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council such circumstances connected with the Zemindary of Purlah Kemedy as seemed to require immediate orders. It will be my present endeavour to lay before him a succinct view of the past history of that Zemindary, and the measures which have been taken to restore order in it; and to suggest what further appears to me to be necessary to establish the authority of the Government on a permanent basis.

11th, 23d, 25th March and 19th April, 22d July, 23d and 30th October, 1st and 25th November, 28th December 1833, 17th February, 31st May 1834.

2. In theory, the Rajah, or head of the Samustanum, is supposed to superintend the administration of affairs in his own person, through the medium of the Muzmadars, whose proper duty is to keep accounts of all receipts and disbursements, and carry on the details of management under his directions, assisted by the "Town Peons," who form the household troops of the Samustanum, and are employed in the collection of the revenues; the defence of the country from the inroads of the Conds and other wild inhabitants of the distant ranges of mountains, resting with nine Bissoyes or tributary hill chiefs, and that of the low country, with the 24 "Doratanums" who hold villages at a quit rent, on condition of maintaining peons to prevent the incursions of the "Sowrahs," who inhabit the hills immediately overhanging the plains. But the history of this district abund-

List of the Bissoyes in the Zemindary of Purlah Kimedy in 1833.

No	Names of the Forts.	Names of the Bissoyes.	Amount of their tribute.
1	Royagudda.	Camalah Bissoye	1,000
2	Goomah	Kroostnachendroodoo	300
3	Jeringhee	Ragoonattah Bissoye	300
4	Narmanagrum	Neelacunta Bissoye	350
5	Wujjyagudda.	Sevaram Bissoye	60
6	Seringhee	Govinda Bissoye	30
7	Narrainpoorum	Doombooroo Bissoye	200
8	Gurrdahutty	Doombooroo Bissoye	250
9	Lawaniacottah	Ramunnah Bissoye	40

antly shews that these relations have been totally lost sight of in practice. Attached to, and under the Bissoyes, are eleven subordinate officers and a number of fighting peons who are severally entitled to certain share of the produce of the lands belonging to the respective forts. The former have each the superintendence of some particular department, and are at once the counsellors and officers of their chiefs, who are bound to consult them on all important occasions. Although many of them are Sowrahs, they speak the Woodiah language. The people generally alluded to under that name in the reports of the Collectors, are the inferior tribes by whom the cultivation among the hills is carried on, and who speak a language totally unknown to the inhabitants of the plains. They are generally obedient to the Bissoyes, in whose territory they live, and subservient to their will, but instances are not wanting where they have thrown off their allegiance, and have for years been independent of all superiors. The Bissoyes are universally known by the names of their hills, the Doratanums by the names of the villages they live in, and the town peons by the name of the "four streets." The posts of the Bissoyes are called forts, but the walls are generally in ruins. Their strength lies in the difficulty of access and facility of escape.

1. Karjee, the Officer through whom the Bissoye's orders are issued.
2. Curnum.
3. Kottoo Doloye, treasurer.
4. Godeye—Officer whose duty it is to look after the Guards and Sentries.
5. Doloputty—Commander of the Peons.
6. Muzzee—Collector of the Revenue.
7. Prathanee—Subordinate to the Doloputty.
8. Berra Doloye—Personal attendant on the Bissoye.
9. Dundoosanah—Dewan.
10. Bodda Komarva—person whose duty it is to provide for and look after people coming from the Sircar and who is generally the channel of communication with the Rajah.
11. Budda Naik—Duffadar of Peons.

3. The extent of the Zemindary from east to west is about 42 miles, and from north to south 40 miles. To the west, it is bounded throughout its whole length by high ranges of hills from 19 to 13 miles in breadth, which separate it from the Zemindaries of Palkondah, Maringhee, and Goorpaum in the Vizagapatam District, to the north by the Goonoopoorum* talook in the Jeypoor country, and the hills of Pedda Kemedy†—to the east by the Zemindaries of Thurlah, Mundasa and Teckaly,‡ and to the south by the proprietary estate§ of Karakawalsah and the Havelly lands§ of Government. The town of Purlah Kemedy lies nearly in the centre. Immediately behind it run vast chains of Mountains which separate the eastern from the western division, and from the territory of the Bissoyes. The eastern valley is the most open—the western

* Vizagapatam District—The boundary is near the Purlah Kimedy village Buttely.
† Ganjam District.
‡ Do. Do.
§ Do. Do.

the most jungly, and it is from this cause, doubtless, that most of the Doratanum villages were granted in that part of the country. They are situated immediately along the base of the hills, and if their possessors were vigilant and faithful to their trust, it would not be possible for the Sourahs to make incursions into the low country with impunity.

4. The high road from Chicacole passes through a defile called the "Neelacuntee diwarum," but when the river is not full, troops marching into Kimedy from that direction may avoid this obstacle by passing along the bed of the river Wamshadarra which runs to the westward of it. The approaches from the sea coast, namely those leading from Calingapatam by Ramachendrapooram and Temboor, and from Teckaly by Malapettah, cannot easily be obstructed with effect. The most difficult passes are those which lead through the range of hills separating Kemedy from the Vizagapatam district to the westward, and that which lies between the eastern division of the Zemindary, and the Gopilly Mootah, called the pass of Lawaniacottah. The road into the country of the Jeypoor Rajah is quite open. The accompanying map to which I must refer in explanation of the following narrative, was prepared by Lieutenant Hill, of the Survey department, who was in Kemedy during the greater part of the Military operations, and who by much personal labour and exertion, has succeeded in supplying the deficiencies of the former survey, by showing the situation of the different Bissoye forts, and the principal roads leading to them.

Map.

5. In order clearly to trace the course of past events and the various interests by which this unhappy country has been swayed, it will be necessary to go back to February 1798, when Guzzaputty Deo, the grandfather of the present Rajah, by contumaciously resisting the orders of the Collector (Mr. A. Scott) and neglecting to pay his tribute, obliged the Government to take up arms against him. The issue of proclamations "warning the in- "habitants of the penalties they would incur "by aiding him in his opposition to the au- "thority of Government, and requiring all "renters and others to refrain from paying him any revenue," appears to have had little effect, but when the force under Colonel Muat* was ready to move, he began to fear the consequences of further resistance, and repaired to Chicacole,

From Mr. A. Scott to Board of Revenue, 17th February 1798.
From Board of Revenue to Government 26th Feby. 1798.
From Government 28th Feby. 1798.

From Mr. Scott 16th March 1798.
From Board to Government 23d March 1798.

* A detachment of European artillery.
1 Serjeant, 3 Battalions of Native Infantry.
See enclosure in Mr. Scott's

letter, dated 12th May 1798.
From Mr. Scott 19th April 1798.
From Government 21st April 1798.

whither he had been summoned by the Collector with the view of effecting an adjustment of his balances. The amount due by him on account of the current year was Rupees 82,203, and as his misconduct had rendered it necessary to enforce his obedience by the equipment of a large detachment, it was considered just that he should be called upon to pay the expense thereby incurred, amounting to Rupees 14,398-6-34 per mensem. Mr. Scott was of opinion that he had the means of meeting these demands, but as there appeared to be no prospect of his making any arrangement for their liquidation, which could with propriety be accepted, his person was placed under a Military guard, and there being reason to fear that his son Poorshotum Narrain Deo, commonly called Poorshotum Deo, and his cousin Doogarauze, who had accompanied him from Kemedy, and the latter of whom was known to possess great influence over the town peons, might endeavour to raise disturbances, they also were confined at the same time, and the Collector was directed to take the administration of the revenues into his own hands. The difficulty of obtaining good servants, and the total want of local information were serious obstacles to such an undertaking, but though little was collected, the country continued quiet until December, when Guzzaputty Deo's adherents, finding that the Government were resolved to persevere in the line of policy they had adopted against him, excited the people to revolt. Mr. Scott, writing on the 27th January 1799, says, "It is no longer the in-"roads of the hill people for the sake of "plunder that are to be guarded against, but considerable bodies of "well armed men, who burn and destroy everything where they go, and "what makes me more at loss how to act, is, that no intimation has been "given of any real or pretended grievance which they wish to be re-"dressed, or what object they have in view. To the time when, I last "addressed you, I had heard of no instance of their approaching near to "those villages where sepoys happened to be stationed, but it has been "otherwise since, and this circumstance makes it necessary to keep the "sepoys together in larger bodies, lest any of their parties should be

From Mr. Scott 12th May 1798.
From the Board of Revenue to Government 21st May 1798.
From Government 23d May 1798.
From Mr. Scott 30th May 1798.
From do. 31st do. do.
From the Board of Revenue to Mr. Scott 24th May 1798.
From do. to do. 12th June do.
From Mr. Scott 25th June 1798.
To do. 5th July 1798.
From Mr. Scott 10th Decr. 1798.
From Mr. Scott, 27th January 1799.

"cut off; although by doing so the crop now lying upon the ground is "left exposed, and the inhabitants everywhere abandon both that and "their villages to be burnt."

From Mr. Scott 3d February 1799, and enclosures Nos 1 to 4.

6. In the following month (February) the state of affairs assumed a still worse aspect, and Mr. Scott, finding that the town peons as well as the greater part of the inhabitants had joined the insurgents, sent Guzzaputty Deo and his son, together with Doogarauze and his son to Masulipatam. It was hoped that this measure would have a good effect by shewing the determination of the Government, and convincing the inhabitants who had been threatened in the Rajah's name that they had nothing to fear from him, but these expectations were disappointed; and unfortunately the number of troops then in that part of the division, did not admit of a sufficient force being employed to controul the insurgents, who, rendered bold by success, no longer confined themselves to laying waste the country, but attacked the detachments posted at Warranassee and Kemedy, and eventually compelled the former to retreat out of the Zemindary, and the latter to capitulate, on condition of being allowed to retire with their arms. "As this was "the strongest body of sepoys not only in the Kemedy country, but in "the district," Mr. Scott "was apprehensive that the circumstance "would prove very detrimental in every respect—while that party could "maintain its situation, it occupied the insurgents so much as to prevent them, in a great measure, from overrunning the Teckaly country "and the Havelly, which it seemed to him much to be feared would "now immediately happen." The party engaged at Warranassee consisted chiefly of the peons of the Doratanums, under the command of Ootansing Tummerauze of Gowree.

From Mr. Scott 13th Feby. 1799.

From Mr. Scott 13th Feby. 1799.
From do. 28th do. do.

Enclosure No. 1 in Mr. Scott's letter 13th Feby. 1799.

7. The result proved that the apprehensions entertained by Mr. Scott were but too well founded. Each successive day brought accounts of fresh outrages, not merely in Kemedy, but also in the neighbouring Havelly (Government) talooks of Teckaly &c. which were now entirely in the possession of the insurgents. The villages were burnt, and the grain carried away, in open day, and "the inhabitants were "every where ordered to pay no revenue to the Company under pain of "death, and those who did not avowedly or secretly favor the insurgents,

From Mr. Scott 7th March 1799.
From do. do. 13th do. do.

From Mr. Scott 23d March 1799.

all fled." The Tanadar employed in Teekaly was seized and confined, and the peons whom the exigencies of the service had induced Mr. Scott to entertain, went over in a body to the rebels.

From Government 23d March 1799.
From the Board 21st do. do.

From Government 6th April 1799.
To Mr. Scott 20th do. do.

8. Measures having in the mean time been taken to strengthen the force at Chicacole, the Board of Revenue recommended that the Officer commanding the troops should be empowered to bring all persons taken in arms to immediate trial before a Court Martial, but the Government were "averse from so strong a measure" and considered it sufficient, to direct that a proclamation should be issued in their name, calling upon the inhabitants to return to their allegiance, and declaring that "such rebels as might be taken in arms would be "sent on board a vessel to be kept in readiness for the purpose of trans-"porting them to Trincomalie."

From Mr. Scott 2d March in Consultation 11th March 1799.
To do. 14th in Cons. do. do.

From Board to Government dated 27th Septr. 1804.

From Mr. Scott 14th March 1799.
From do. 22d June do.

9. About this period Juggunnaut Deo (a brother of Guzzaputty Deo, who had formerly been recognized as Zemindar by the British Government, but was dispossessed in 1780, for reasons which do not appear on record, and who had lately made several proposals to pay the arrears, on condition of being reinstated, but whose fidelity was considered by the Collector to be too doubtful to give any hope of success from such an arrangement) threw off the mask and joined the Bissoyes, whom he induced to espouse his pretensions by promises of lands in the low country.

8 Companies of Native Infantry, a detachment of Cavalry, and a Brigade of six pounders.
Enclosure No. 1 in Mr Scott's letter, 25th March 1799.

From Mr. Scott 10th April 1799.

From Mr. Scott 14th April 1799.

10. The *force destined for this service arrived at Heramundalum, a village situated on the border of Kemedy, but belonging to the Vizagapatam district, on the 13th April 1799, under the command of Colonel Fotheringham. The strength of the insurgents was estimated at 5,000 men, and two guns, and it was understood that the passes were defended by strong breastworks. "Although the detachment was a very res-"pectable one, Mr. Scott did not think it "prudent to assume too high a tone, considering the difficulties the "troops would have to encounter if matters were not brought to a set-

"tlement before the rains set in," and therefore, in his communications with Juggunnaut Deo and the Bissoyes &c. he confined himself to exhortations and admonitions to submit, promising them in return, forgiveness for past offences, and the recognition of all rights they before enjoyed.

From Mr. Scott 20th April 1799.
From do. 21st do. do.

The result of this measure, far from creating disunion between the rebel faction as had been expected, served only to make the breach between them and the Government still greater, the messengers having been confined, and robbed of every thing they possessed. Proclamations were now issued declaring that "Juggunnaut Deo was not to be considered "as Zemindar of Kemedy, or as a person, authorized by the Company "to exercise any authority in the Zemindary, but as one who had fled "from the Company's protection and from the pension allowed him, "and that if he did not deliver himself up in camp within two days, he "would be treated as an enemy to the Company." The other inhabitants were at the same time "warned, to beware of suffering themselves "to be misled by Juggunnaut Deo, as they would thereby render them-"selves liable to the punishment that Government would inflict upon "him, and which must inevitably await them, should they reject the "terms, already offered,—namely that every Bissoye, Mocassadar or "other inhabitant, who held lands or enjoyed other privileges, by cus-"tom or usage, under the Zemindar Guzzaputty Deo, should be "effectually secured in the same by cowles, provided they submitted "themselves before matters were brought to extremities." This measure like those which had preceded it, produced no good effect.

From Mr. Scott 23d April 1799.
To Government 30th do. do.
From do. 30th do. do.
To Mr. Scott do. do.

11. The great difficulty felt by Mr. Scott was the want of information. The best prospect of success appeared to be in effecting a disunion between Juggunnaut Deo and the Bissoyes, but to gain this object it was necessary to have the assistance of persons on the spot, in whose fidelity he could rely, and possessing influence sufficient to give weight to their endeavours. Having no one about him from whom he could expect any service in this respect, he determined to avail himself of the fears entertained by Guzzaputty Deo lest Government should be induced to recognize Juggunnaut Deo as the Zemindar, by calling in the aid of his (Guzzaputty Deo's) son Poorshotum Deo, and Doogarauze, whose attachment to his master gave assurance that he would exert himself heartily in opposing the pretensions of his rival. Pending the delay of five weeks which occurred in sending for these persons from Masulipatam,

From Mr. Scott 2d May 1799.
From „ do. 4th do. do.
From „ do. 6th do. do.
From „ do. 20th do. do.
From „ do, 22d do. do.

the camp continued near Heramundalum. The insurgents in the meantime, taking advantage of the unprotected state of Teckaly and the Havelly, plundered and burnt several villages, and, as if to show their fixed determination not to submit, fired occasionally into the camp, and made a prisoner of Lieutenant Youngson, whom they carried to the hills. The reply of Juggunnaut Deo to Mr. Scott's letter demanding the release of this Officer, openly avowed his rebellious views. "I came here" he said, "to defend the right of my house, and not "otherwise; it is true the Company have used "me well and favored me, but as my brother and four persons are kept in "the Masulipatam fort, I demand that they be liberated. If you do not "let them go, I have got a gentleman in return and have kept him upon "a hill, and we are in search of three gentlemen more. The inhabitants "rose before I was yet arrived in this district, and you may be well assured that they will never be divided. In order to find out your mind "they have acted as they have done, by requiring your cowle, by sending "words, and by offering to pay money, and not otherwise. I have "waited in hopes of obtaining your favor this whole month, and if you "should not favor me still, I will certainly bring to pass what I am determined to do."

Enclosure in Mr. Scott's letter 27th May, 1799.

From Mr. Scott 31st May 1799.
From do. 4th June do.

12. The arrival of Poorshotum Deo and Doogarauze produced an immediate change—many of the Mocassadars and other chiefs who had lent themselves to the views of Juggunnaut Deo, now joined Doogarauze, and as he was thus enabled to obtain information of the plans and movements of the enemy, Colonel Vigors, who had arrived in camp with a reinforcement of troops and had assumed the command, determined to push at once through the pass, which he "cleared without loss, but not without en"countering very considerable difficulties arising from the nature of the "place." This success led to others. Through the influence of Doogarauze, the rebel chief* who seized Lieutenant Youngson was apprehended and given up, and that Officer, as well as the family of Guzzaputty Deo whom Juggunnaut Deo had kept under restraint, were set at liberty. Juggunnaut Deo himself took refuge with the Bissoye of Jeringhee, who, in common with the other hill chiefs, retired to his fort.

From Govt. 11th May 1799.

* Lutchminnursoo Patrodoo.

From Mr. Scott 7th June 1799
From do. 22d do. do.
From Mr. Scott 22d June 1799.
From do. 13th July do.

13. From this time "no bodies of armed "peons were seen or heard of," and as the "Bissoyes promised future obedience on con-"dition of receiving indemnity for the past, "and being confirmed in the possessions they "held under Guzzaputty Deo," which was guaranteed to them under the signature of the Collector, Mr. Scott considered tranquillity to be permanently restored. The management of the country was entrusted to Doogarauze, whose conduct during the late operations had gained the confidence of both the Civil and Military authorities, and a reward of 10,000 Rupees was offered for the apprehension of Juggunnaut Deo, whose daring and rebellious conduct throughout, and more particularly in the detention of a British Officer, was deemed to preclude him from all claim to forgiveness. It was at that time supposed that he had retired to the northern part of Ganjam.

From Mr. Scott 4th Sept. 1799.
From „ do. 11th do. do.
From „ do. 13th do. do.
From „ do. 22d do. do.
From „ do. 11th Octr. do.

He returned however in September, and burnt several villages in the eastern part of the Zemindary, but he had now to contend with a person well acquainted with the country and possessing an influence greater than his own, and finding himself deserted by his adherents, he retired to Cuttack.

From Mr. Scott 10th Decr. 1799.

In December the force which had been gradually withdrawn was reduced to two Companies stationed at Warranassee, Nimgaum and Kimedy, and a similar party posted at Teckaly, a village just beyond the borders. It may be well here to mention that nothing more was heard of Juggunnaut Deo until 1804, when he was seized and delivered up by the Zemindar of Sooradah, and was sent as a prisoner to Masulipatam.

From the Board of Revenue 27th September 1804.
From Govt. to Board of Rev. 10th November 1804.

From Mr. Scott 15th July 1799.

14. Although Mr. Scott was of opinion that the Zemindary "might be kept in sub-"jection by a Military force, in spite of any "efforts the inhabitants could make, he thought it could only be done "at the expense of a great part of the revenue. Experience, he said, "had shown in the late instance, and in many former instances, that the "* Mocassah peons of all the neighbouring "Zemindaries are ready at all times to join "the standard of rebellion against the autho-"rity of the Company, whenever an opportu-

* Peons in the service of the Mocassadars, chiefs, who hold villages at a quit rent on condition of rendering Military service when called upon.

" nity offers itself, and although none of the hill Zemindars openly and " avowedly took up arms to prevent what they might consider the ex-" tinction of the Kimedy family, yet little or no doubt remained in his " mind that they connived at their peons taking a share in it. Every " Officer in camp was as much convinced as himself that the inhabitants " of the Heramundalum Purganah in Mr. " Webb's *Division, were as hostile to us, as " the Kimedy peons." He believed it to be impossible to prevent the burning of the villages, if the peons of the country were against us—aud although he had " formerly proposed to treat separately with the " different Bissoyes, he was now convinced that no security either for " the peace of the country, or for the revenue could be obtained by " these means." Even the " Tanadar whom he employed, never saw " any of them but once, when the Goomah Bissoye deigned to converse " with him across a river." The places where those people reside, he observed, were represented to be inaccessible; and even admitting that our troops could penetrate to them and get possession, he thought the unhealthiness of the climate would oblige them to abandon them.

* The Vizagapatam district.

15. The plans suggested for the future administration of the Zemindary presented only a choice of difficulties. Mr. Scott inclined to the opinion that it would be best to recognize Guzzaputty Deo, as Zemindar and permit him to return to Chicacole, where his family should remain as hostages for his good conduct, the immediate management of the revenue remaining in the hands of Doogarauze; but the Government viewed the question in a different light, and considering that the restoration " of the Zemindary to Guzzaputty " Deo would be sacrificing the establishment " of the Company's authority in Kimedy on a " permanent basis, to the immediate realization of a precarious revenue," they determined that he should be declared to have forfeited the Zemindary for ever. In communicating this decision, however, they stated that when the strongholds of the Bissoyes should have been destroyed, the passages to Palkondah and other neighbouring Zemindaries opened, and such posts established as might be necessary for the occupation of the Zemindary in a Military point of view, " they would be ready to " temper this necessary exertion of the Company's power by an indul-" gent consideration for the descendants of the Zemindar, and to mani-" fest their desire of maintaining to these ancient families, (as far as the " conduct of their principals might me consistent with the public safety) " the possession of their hereditary rights by " restoring Narrain Deo* to the lands of his an-

From Government 23d November 1799.

* Guzzaputty Deo's son commonly called Poorshotum Deo.

To Mr. Scott 28th January 1800.

cestors," excepting only those held by the Bissoyes which it was determined to separate permanently from the Zemindary. The advanced age of Guzzaputty Deo and the pledge thus given for the restoration of the Zemindary to his son, added to the good sense and influence of Doogarauze, whose attachment to the family induced him to continue in the management, prevented any bad effects from the promulgation of these resolutions. It was subsequently explained that by the orders given "to destroy "the fastnesses and strongholds in the Kimedy Zemindary, it was not "intended that the villages of the Bissoyes should be penetrated within "the hills." It was observed that as "the natural strength of the "country is their principal security, such a step would not only be nugatory but entirely defeat the intention of Government, and the object they had in view of attaching these people by conciliation and "protection." The clearing of the passes also was abandoned for the present, in consequence of the difficulty of the work, but the roads* leading to Chicacole and Teckaly were opened so far as to be practicable for troops.

To the Collector 20th Feby. 1800.

From Mr. Scott 23d April 1800.
To Govt. 9th May do.
From do. 17th do. do.
From the Collector 25th do.
From do. 24th June do.

* Note—Called the Neelacuntee, and Malapettah passes.

16. In April 1800 the Collector proceeded to Kimedy with the view of finally settling with the Bissoyes for the payment of their tribute; but he was unable to obtain a personal interview with them. "One of the people whom he sent to "one of them, from Baugoosavalah offered himself as a hostage for his "safe return, but the offer was refused, and the answer returned was, "that all the Bissoyes must consult together. It was afterwards pro- "posed to the Collector that he should meet them all together at a dis- "tance from any sepoys, but this he refused, from an opinion that an "interview conducted in this way for the space of half an hour could be "productive of no better effect, than when they consented to discourse "with the Tanadar from the opposite side of a river."

From the Collector 13th March 1800.
To the Collector 29th do. do.
From do. 10th April do.

17. In May, the country being in peace, and the vicinity of the detachment stationed at Teckaly, which is within a march of Kimedy, rendering it easy to afford assistance from that post, if any necessity should arise, the troops were withdrawn.

From the Collector 24th May 1800.

From Mr. Cherry 5th February 1802.
To Government from the Board of Revenue 20th February 1802.
From do. 6th March do.
To do. 25th February do.
From do. 27th March do.
From Mr. Cherry 10th May 1802.
From Mr. Cherry 12th February 1803.
To do. 25th do. do.
To Government from Special Commission 29th April 1803.
From do. 6th May do.
To Mr. Cherry 30th do. do.

18. On the death of Guzzaputty Deo in February 1802, Poorshotum Narrain Deo was declared to be the Zemindar—but he requested that the administration might remain in the hands of Doogarauze, and he did not himself leave Chicacole till February 1803. In May of that year, the deed of permanent settlement was prepared in his name, and transmitted to him by the Collector with a recommendation to follow the example and advice of Doogarauze—a recommendation which he appears to have implicitly followed. He died on the 29th October 1805, and was succeeded by his son the present Rajah, Juggunnaut Guzzaputty Narrain Deo, then a child little more than twelve months old. The Zemindary was* in consequence placed under the Court of Wards, who appointed† Doogarauze to the office of Manager. The just but energetic character of this remarkable man is still remembered by the well disposed part of the inhabitants with respect and gratitude. During the seven‡ years of his administration, the Zemindary remained quiet, without any interference on the part of the public authorities, or any concessions to the turbulent chiefs or peons, and when he resigned his office in 1813 to go on a pilgrimage to Benares, where he died,§ the surplus funds in the hands of the Collector, accumulated during his management; amounted to Rupees 1,19,329.

* From Mr. Alexander to the Court of Wards 14th November 1806.
Do. to do. 14th January 1807.
To do. to do. 29th December 1807.
† See enclosure No. 2 in letter from Mr. Sub Collector Bayard 28th October 1822.
‡ Fuslies 1216—1806-7.
„ 1217—1807-8.
„ 1218—1808-9.
„ 1219—1809-10.
„ 1220—1810-11.
„ 1221—1811-12.
„ 1222—1812-13.
From Mr. Spottiswoode to the Court of Wards 22d December 1812.
From the Court of Wards 31st December 1812.
§ From Mr. Bayard to the Court of Wards 7th July 1813.

19. On leaving* the district, Doogarauze committed the superintendence of affairs to the Muzmadars, Strekaraputnaik, since deceased, and Gopenadaputnaik; but when his death became known, the Collector appointed his son Pudmanaba Deo, who, from his long residence in the Zemindary and the respect in which his father's memory was held by all classes of the people, was considered to be the fittest person to succeed him.

* 2d April 1813.

From Mr. Bayard to the Court of Wards 16th and 19th July 1813.
From the Court of Wards 2d August 1813.

From Mr. Spottiswoode to the Board of Revenue	6th	March	1814.
From the Board to Government	21st	do.	do.
From do. to Mr. Spottiswoode	24th	do.	do.
From Government to the Board	1st	April	do.
From do. to do.	15th	do.	do.
From the Board to Mr. Spottiswoode	4th	do.	do.
From do. to do.	21st	do.	do.
From Mr. Spottiswoode	11th	do.	do.
From the Board to Government	22d	do.	do.
From Government to the Board	26th	do.	do.
From Mr. Spottiswoode	22d	do.	do.
From do.	26th	do.	do.
From the Board to Government	5th	May	do.
From Government to Board	6th	do.	do.
From Board to Mr. Spottiswoode	9th	do.	do.
From Mr. Spottiswoode	29th	April	do.
From Board to Government	12th	May	do.
From Mr. Spottiswoode	22d	do.	do.
To do.	2d	June	do.
From Board to Goverhment	2d	do.	do.
From Government to Board	10th	do.	do.
From Board to Mr. Spottiswoode	27th	do.	do.
From Mr. Spottiswoode to the Board of Revenue	8th	July	do.
To Mr. Spottiswoode	18th	do.	do.
From do. to the Board	9th	Aug.	do.
To Mr. Spottiswoode	1st	Sept.	do.

20. Towards the end of this year the Bissoyes instigated by the widow of the late rebel Guzzaputty Deo (usually called Guzzaputty Putta Maha Davy) who aspired to the management of the country, and assisted by the town peons who have ever been the chief instruments of faction and revolt, determined to effect the removal of the new Manager and with this view resorted to their usual expedient of burning and plundering the villages. It is in this way that any object which this turbulent people have in view, whether it be to obtain redress for supposed grievances, or to get rid of an obnoxious Manager, is invariably sought to be effected. The disturbances commenced in October 1813, but were not brought to the notice of Government until March of the following year, when "every effort on "the part of the Civil authorities to restore "tranquillity having unhappily failed, and "the enormities committed by the Bissoyes, having risen to so danger-"ous a height as to involve the general peace of the southern part of the "district, the safety of the inhabitants, and the security of the revenue, "the Magistrate deemed it his duty to request that a detachment of "regular troops might without delay be directed to proceed into that "country, with a view to the apprehension of some of the principal "leaders of the conspiracy, the destruction of their fastnesses, and the "re-establishment of the Company's authority in that perturbed dis-"trict."

From the Magistrate to Major General Chalmers dated 8th March 1814, para. 1.

21. In pursuance of this requisition a field detachment consisting of 5 Companies of the 10th Regiment from Vizianagrum, and three Companies from the corps at Berhampore, were directed to

From Major General Chalmers to the Magistrate 13th March 1814.

From Captain Fraser to Major Wahab 21st March 1814.

proceed into Kimedy by forced marches. The former party, appear to have evaded the principal barrier, but they found the second defended, and a sepoy was dangerously wounded in forcing the passage.

From Major Wahab to the Magistrate 3d April 1814.

*This must have been near the village of Minigaum.

Soon afterwards two detachments going to Warranassee were attacked at the entrance of a very thick jungle extending from five to six miles between* Kimedy and that place, and suffered still heavier loss.

22. The following extracts from the reports written about this time by Mr. Spottiswoode, who then held the office of Collector, are interesting. "I am concerned to report to "your Board that great disturbances have "taken place in the Kimedy country by the "rebellion of the Bissoyes, and that I do not see a prospect of tranquil-"lity being re-established till they shall have been severely coerced by "a strong and regular force." "They have "for the last 3 months shewn symptoms of "rebellion and commenced burning and plundering the villages. I "endeavoured by conciliatory letters to point out to them the punish-"ment which would await such improper conduct, and signified, if "they had cause of complaint, I would with attention listen to it. They "then stated they would not be quiet without I appointed Putta Maha "Davy the widow of the late rebel Guzzaputty Deo, Manager of the "Kimedy country. I pointed out to them the impossibility of this mea-"sure and the necessity they were under of obeying Pudmanaba Deo, "who had been appointed to that office by the Government. For some "time they were more quiet, and I had hoped they would continue "peaceable. Their subsequent conduct has convinced me coercion is "absolutely necessary."

From Mr. Spottiswoode to the Board dated 6th March 1814, para. 1.

Para. 2.

Para. 5 and 6.

23. Upon the arrival of a party of Sibbendies "the Bissoyes immediately proceed-"ed to the last acts of outrageous rebellion; "seized upon the Police Darogah, the custom Tanadar and his estab-"lishment, and kept them all in confinement, and surrounded the Sib-"bendies with a very superior force, and sent in a statement of griev-"ances, all tending to the removal of Pudmanaba Deo and the appoint-"ment of Putta Maha Davy."

Para. 9.

24. Mr. Spottiswoode was of opinion that "nothing was now left but to shew them

"by a regular force that they were not to rule the country or to give "laws to the Company." He stated that the whole district "was full of plunderers," that "the merchants who had come to Nowpeddah in the Teckaly country "to purchase salt, had, through fear, returned empty "handed;" that "the manufacturers had deserted, and that the whole country seemed "alarmed."

Para. 10 and 11.

25. In consequence of this representation the Government to whom the application of the Magistrate for troops was then unknown, determined to assert their authority with all the means in their power—but as the Bissoyes, in their petition, had, among other grounds of complaint, alleged that the Manager had forcibly carried away the Minor Zemindar from Kimedy, and had ill-treated the Putta Maha Davy and other members of the family, it was considered "due to the people against whom this "measure was adopted, as well as to the "character the Government was anxious to "maintain for justice and moderation, that all the complaints which the "Bissoyes had made should be most scrupulously investigated." The Magistrate Mr. Woodcock, and the Collector Mr Spottiswoode were accordingly directed to proceed to Kimedy for this purpose, and the Government in order still further to facilitate the restoration of tranquillity, directed that the Manager, Pudmanaba Deo, should be ordered to proceed immediately to Chicacole together with his family and dependants, and that a proclamation should be published in the name of the Governor in Council "inviting the insurgents to return to their duty, "when their complaints would be investigated and their real grievances "redressed, but warning them at the same time that measures were in "progress for the complete suppression and exemplary punishment of "obstinate rebellion."

To Government from the Board 21st March 1814.
From Government 1st April 1814, Para. 2.

From the Secretary to Government to the Board 1st April 1814, Para. 3.

From Government to the Magistrate 15th April 1814.
From do. 19th April 1814.

26. The first interview of the public authorities with the Bissoyes took place at Narrainpooram, the principal village of one of their number, situated at the foot of the mountains leading to Jeringhee. "Within half a mile of the place, "they were met by a body of Sourahs, armed "with bows and arrows, who, after making their salams, accompanied "them to the appointed spot. Upon their arrival at the tent, the fly of

From Collector to Board of Revenue 22d April 1814.

From the Magistrate to Government 22d April 1814, Para. 2.

"which was only pitched in order to remove any possible ground of "suspicion, they learnt that all the Bissoyes excepting the chief of "Lawaniacottah, who was sick, were in a tope about half a mile distant; but that so far from feeling a full and entire confidence as to "their views and intentions, upon their palanqueens, and two or three "peons reaching the village in the morning, they had sent people to examine them under an idea of fire arms being concealed, and some act "of treachery intended. Hour after hour elapsed, before they made "their appearance, and it was not until between two and three o'clock "in the afternoon that these chiefs, armed with a crease by their sides, "and accompanied by about a thousand or twelve hundred persons, five "or six hundred of whom were armed with matchlocks, the remainder "with bows and arrows, swords, nutcheto &c. presented themselves "before them! The greater part (three out of

Para. 4th.

"five hundred) of that fine body of men the "Kimedy peons kept up for the protection of the country at an annual "expense of A. Rupees 13,688, had some time since joined the insurgents, and formed the most respectable part of the force by which "the Bissoyes were surrounded. They appeared to act in strict concert "with these chiefs; to aid them with their advice, which some of the "Sirdars appeared to be singularly competent to afford, and to increase, "by the violence of their language, the abhorrence in which the Manager appeared unfortunately already to be held."

27. Upon being told to point out any particular act of the Manager which they considered most oppressive, they alleged that he had cut down their Ippah-wood, which proved on enquiry even of themselves to be untrue. "Foiled on this point, they proceeded to speak of "Pudmanaba Deo's assuming titles and dignities, by no means belonging to him, that he acted not as a servant of the master, but as master "of the country, and that he oppressed and by violence removed from "Kimedy their young Rajah and plundered his property." In reply to these accusations, which it was found impossible to make them reduce to a more specific shape, it was answered "that they must be well "aware, when they looked back to the days of Doogarauze, that the "office of manager never had partaken nor ever could partake of the "character, of a servant, that the removal of the young Rajah was "deemed by the authorities in the district a proper measure of precaution after the acts of violence committed by the Bissoyes and their "adherents—and finally that his property was secured from plunder by "the checks established by the Collector."

Para. 8. 28. "Unaccustomed to contradiction as "this savage race appeared, the entering thus "minutely into their alleged grievances appeared to be productive "only of irritation. It was deemed advisable therefore to accept "from them a parcel of cadjans written in the Wooria language, "which they said contained all their grievances and all their wishes, "and as the evening was closing, it was proposed to break up "the meeting and to return to Baugoosalah, to look over their re-"presentations, and in the course of a day or two to hold another "conference with them." Their representations proved on examination to be little more than a copy of those formerly delivered—"full of "futile and groundless charges." "Throughout their discussions how-

Para. 12. "ever they appeared firmly resolved not to "allow any arguments to bias resolutions "already taken, but rather to die with the sword in their hand than to "yield one tittle of the object they from the commencement had in

Para. 13. "view." "Every attempt to extenuate the "conduct of Pudmanaba Deo or to induce a "general amnesty comprehending all parties, failed entirely of effect. "They were willing to enter into any negociation, binding themselves "by the most solemn promises of fidelity, and obedience to the Com-"pany, provided the removal of the present manager formed the basis."

Para. 14. "Although it was not possible to bring home "to Pudmanaba Deo any charge of a criminal "nature, or to find indeed any apology for the conduct of these rebelli-"ous chiefs, much less for the Kemedy peons, who upon every princi-"ple ought to have followed another line of conduct, it appeared that "the manager by an assumption of dignity, a haughty demeanour, a "violence of temper and an inattention to immemorial customs and "usages, trifling in themselves, but, in the repeated breach, rising into "importance, had brought down upon his head a degree of unpopularity "from one end of the country to the other, exceeding all human con-"ception—at the same time, the Magistrate doubted whether the flame "would ever have burst forth, or at least have risen to its present "alarming height, had not the deepest intrigues been set on foot, lead-"ing the inhabitants by dint of threats and promises to express their "dissatisfaction and to quit their villages, allow their cattle to run wild "and their fields to go uncultivated, until the object of Pudmanaba "Deo's removal was attained. That such diabolical proceedings had "existed, and might justly be attributed to certain individuals, Mr.

" Woodcock had no doubt, but notwithstanding every exertion he had " used, he was unable to adduce sufficient evidence of the fact."

• From the Collector to the Board 25th April 1814.
From the Magistrate to Government 25th April 1814.

29. In the second conference held three days afterwards, the Bissoyes finding that the charges before preferred had not produced the effect they expected, stated as the ground of their opposition to the manager, Pudmanaba Deo, that he had debauched the Maha Davy,* the mother of the minor Zemindar, whom they looked up to as their mother. " So unexpected, so dreadful a " charge said Mr. Woodcock could not fail, for an instant to overwhelm us " with astonishment, we observed however that indignant as we in com- " mon with themselves should feel, if it were proved that Pudmanaba " Deo had committed this outrageous act of pollution, they ought to be " sensible that a mere assertion brought forward after several ineffectual " attempts had been made, to establish other high crimes and misde- " meanours against the Manager, ought not, indeed could not, satisfy " unbiassed minds that his soul was stained with guilt of so deep a dye, " that every enquiry would be made into the business, and a report on " every circumstance that had come to our knowledge, be laid before " the Government, to whose authority, the highest and the lowest in " the present assembly, were equally subject, and that until the plea- " sure of Government were known (a period which we promised them " should not exceed twenty six days from the time at which we were " then speaking, bringing it down to the 20th of May) we expected them " to abstain as well in their own persons as in the person of their followers " from every act of violence or plunder. A " cloud appeared immediately to overhang " their brows, and after a few minutes conference between the Goomah " and Jeringhee Bissoyes, and some of their attendant Sirdars, the most " evident marks of dissatisfaction were displayed. They loudly and pas- " sionately asserted that we upheld the Manager—that we felt not the " injuries they had endured, or at least withheld from them the redress " which we had originally taught them to expect, and that we ought, if " we had taken a just view of the case, immediately to have removed the " Manager, when we should have found the Bissoyes and their Souralloo, " ready to obey with cheerfulness any orders we might think proper to " issue, but that in place of doing them this act of justice, we amused " them by talking of a Government, with whom they were not acquaint-

* Commonly called Ma-Maha Davy.
Para. 2.

Para 3.

"ed, and of whose views and intentions they could not form any dis-
" tinct idea."

30. Explanation and remonstrance served only to inflame them still more. "The Jeringhee Bissoye turned "to the Goomah chief seated by his side, "and, with a smile beaming with malignity, said, 'are not the golden "'sparrows flown into our cage—why should we part with our prize "'till the object we have in view is obtained—let us, then, with one ac- "'cord, catch them by the feet, and let them be watched with care "'until this promised answer from the Government arrives.' The "Goomah Bissoye, apparently half yielding his consent to this act of "treachery, Narsingarow the principal Vakeel of the late and present "Manager of Kimedy, an old and respectable man, and the Collector's "head servant seated themselves between these chiefs, and in a cool and "temperate manner, pointed out to them the enormity as well as fatali- "ty of the act in agitation, and the dreadful punishment which sooner "or later it would inevitably bring down upon their own heads, and "the heads of their children. After making some angry observations, "and asking 'from whom were they to expect punishment whilst they "had at command so powerful a force?' the Goomah Bissoye said "that they would give up the intention they had in view upon an oath "being taken by the gentleman and their servant. He then directed "the Collector's writer to put his hand upon his (the Goomah "Bissoye's) sword, and requested that Mr. Woodcock and Mr. Spottis- "woode would touch it with their feet, repeating to the assembly the "promise of obtaining from the Government in the course of twenty "six days, a final answer to their petition for the removal of the Mana- "ger." "To this request they yielded assent—and after presenting "sixty Rupees to the Souralloo who had exhibited their war dance and "a sham fight, before them, they took their leave and returned to Bau- "goosalah. Upon making every enquiry that "the time admitted, it was found that many "persons had heard a report of the circumstance referred to by "the Bissoyes, but it was evidently very difficult, if not altogether "impracticable, to obtain any evidence which could lead to a corrobo- "ration of the fact."

Para. 4.

Para 5.

31. The Magistrate concluded by observing that if the Manager should be removed, there was every reason to hope that tranquillity would, for the present, be restored, and that it would only be necessary

for a few months to maintain a small force on the high ground in Teckaly.

32. Meanwhile the Government, though anxious that the disturbances should be brought to a termination without having recourse to measures of extreme severity, had deemed it necessary to provide against the opposite contingency, by arming the Magistrate with the power to declare martial Law—and in order that prompt and efficient means might not be wanting to prosecute the war with effect, if, in the end, such a measure should be found unavoidable, the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry and a detachment of Pioneers were sent from Madras by sea under Lieut. Colonel Fletcher, who was directed to assume the command of all the troops in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. In addition to this force, Lieut. Colonel Fletcher was authorized to call in the aid of the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry, then stationed on the frontiers of Cuttack—a power of which he appears to have availed himself.

To the Magistrate from Government 22d April 1814.

Instructions to Lieut. Colonel Fletcher dated 22d April 1814.

33. Ere the arrival of these reinforcements, however, the aspect of affairs had changed. Pending the promised reference to the Presidency, the Magistrate deemed it necessary to prevent any hostile movement on the part of our troops, and Colonel Fletcher was in consequence requested to remain on the coast, and the apparent tranquillity which ensued eventually led to their not being employed at all. "Fully alive to the wishes "of the Government (says the Magistrate in "reply to the order for the removal of the Manager) and deeply impressed "with a sense of the innumerable dangers and difficulties attendant upon "hill warfare at this season of the year, it was with unfeigned satisfac-"tion, that the Collector and I found it unnecessary to carry into exe-"cution the instructions with which we were furnished in a former des-"patch, founded upon an apprehension of the state of affairs in this Ze-"mindary and other parts of the Zillah rendering measures of extreme "severity indispensable." "From the moment we arrived in Kimedy "up to the present day, I am happy to state that no act of aggression "on the part of the insurgents has taken place, and I am, with the Col-"lector, inclined to indulge a very sanguine hope that the present tran-"quillity is founded upon a permanent basis—that this deserted, but

From the Magistrate to Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher, dated 28th April 1814.

To Government from the Magistrate dated 21st May 1814, Para. 2.

" fertile district will ere long display its wonted population, and that " with that population all the wealth with which it so peculiarly abounds " will be found to return."

34. After repeating that the result of their enquiries had satisfied them, that the dislike of the people towards the Manager, though universal and deeply rooted arose " rather from his overbearing disposition, " the violence of his temper, and his inordinate love of women, which induced deep " systems of intrigues, than from any acts of positive guilt capable of being visited with the punishment of the law," and that the imputed intimacy between him and the Mahadavy, though prevalent throughout the Zemindary, was not capable of being proved, the Magistrate proceeds to state, that it had been considered necessary to the re-establishment of public confidence in promising forgiveness for what had passed, to declare the removal of Pudmanaba Deo to be a permanent measure.

Para. 7.

Para. 8.

Para 11.

35. With regard to the Kimedy peons the Magistrate observed that " they joined " the insurgents shortly after the disturbances broke out, and ap- " peared to have been forward in assisting them on every occasion in " which resistance to their enormities had been presented. Their avow- " ed, and he believed, real motive had been an unwillingness to serve " under Pudmanaba Deo, and a determination to promote the wished " for end of his removal from the management of the country by any " means, however criminal. Their guilt, he thought, had certainly been " glaring; but their immediate removal might and doubtless, he con- " ceived, would be attended with the most mischievous consequences." " Under these circumstances and also under " the persuasion that as they were influenced " by the same feeling with the other inhabi- " tants, their conduct admitted (though in a small degree) of the same " apology, the Governor in Council (in approving the proceedings of " the Magistrate) resolved to overlook their double breach of duty as " subjects and as servants, and to allow them the benefit of the general " amnesty."

From Government to the Magistrate 10th June 1814, Para. 7.

36. These measures had the effect of restoring tranquillity for a time. The office of Manager was conferred on Cauroocoorty Nursinga Row who had long been in the service of the Samustanum. In June

From the Collector to the Board 3d June 1815, Para. 4.

of the following year (1815) new disturbances occurred. "Late one evening the town "peons assembled tumultuously round the "Collector's tent, stating they had not received pay. After some dif-"ficulty and promising to inquire into the nature of their complaint, "they quitted him. The next day they presented a petition and de-"manded about 50,000 Rupees annually which they said they were "entitled to." It was found upon enquiry that some individuals among them had by threats and intimidation, forcibly possessed themselves of Rupees 10,167 delivered to the Curnums for the payment of the whole body. The Collector having required that the amount thus appropriated in excess of the sum the parties were entitled to receive, should be returned, "the whole of the peons rushed tumultuously forward with "a hideous yell and noise, calling out they were starving. The Collec-"tor went out to pacify them, but not being able, he directed them to "the Cutcherry about ten yards distant; when the row increased, he "ran over as he thought things growing serious, especially as a few of "them were apparently in liquor. At that time, the cry from the back "part was to kill Narsinga Row, and a writer in the Collector's Cutcher-"ry, who were standing with him, and some raised their creases—at "this time the Collector found himself in the midst of them trying to "make them quiet. Seeing the head man, whose object was the same, "he got hold of him, and retreated through the crowd, which was at "last appeased." In the end the attempt to recover the money was given up.

From the Collector to the Board 12th October 1816.

37. In little more than six months from this period, the Zemindary became once more the scene of rebellion and rapine through the intrigues of Pudmanaba Deo, the vicinity of whose estate, which lies between Purlah Kimedy and the sea coast, enabled him to keep up his connection with his former confederates. His open and avowed instrument was Godeyapauty Lutsanah, a Mocassadar in the southern part of the Zemindary, but Doogarauze, the son of the rebel Jugganaut Deo who was apprehended in 1804, and many of the other chiefs, as well as a great portion of the town peons, were also implicated in it. The following letter addressed by Godeyapauty Lutsanah, commonly called Godeyapaud, to the Collector at this period, is curious as showing the insolence

From Collector to General Chalmers, 12th October 1816.
From General Chalmers to Collector 31st October 1816.
From Major Oliver to Collector 18th October 1816.
From Collector to the Board 15th October 1816.
From do. to do. 19th Oct. do.
From do. to do. 23d do. do.
From do. to do. 24th do. do.
From do. to do. 28th do. do.
From do. to do. 10th Nov. do.
From do. to do. 17th do. do.
From do. to do. 4th Dec. do.
From do. to do. 18th Jan. 1817

with which these turbulent people were accustomed to treat the public authorities, and the slight pretexts they considered sufficient to justify rebellion. "I have received your order and "observed the contents thereof—you state "that I have no concern with the Revenue of "Kemedy nor stockading the passes. You "are a charitable and well versed Gentleman, and by your writing to "me in this manner unjustly, I consider that you are displeased with "me. If I and the 12 fort Bissoyes and the "peons of the *four streets** of Kemedy have "no concern with this country, who has any? "I consider that it is my misfortune that you should write to me that "I have no concern with it. You are a Gentleman to distinguish be-"tween justice and injustice. I bind my hands and am obedient to "your orders, and I hope you will do justice and establish our Rajah "Stree-Stree-Stree Maharauze, and maintain us by giving us sufficient "food and raiment—the renters collected the whole revenue from the "country without leaving a dub unrealized, but kept a balance to the "Circar of about 30,000 Rupees. Why should they embezzle the said "amount, and why does our Rajah not have the Rajah-ship? and why "am I to suffer for my subsistence? I am expecting that you will "give me justice. If you do not, you had better take care of Chicacole "and Vizagapatam—besides this, there was no occasion for you to "write me five hundred words. I shall inform you of my intention in "one, it is this, you must establish Rajah Stree Guzzaputty Maharauze "in the Rajahship and give me food and raiment. If you do so, well "and good, if not, I am prepared to see with my own eyes as far as "Madras. Take this in your consideration. I write for your in-"formation."

Enclosure No. 1 in a letter from Mr. Spottiswoode to the Board of Revenue, dated 23d October 1816.

* Town peons collectively are known by this name.

38. On the 19th October Mr. Spottiswoode entered the Zemindary with 4 Companies of Sepoys—the passes had been stockaded, but no opposition was offered to the advance of the troops. Arrived at the town, Mr. Spottiswoode found that "everybody in the last disturb-"ance having been pardoned, an opinion prevailed that the Company "did not intend, or were fearful of punishing "offenders." His first object was to satisfy himself of the guilt of Pudmanaba Deo. Having done this he caused him to be taken into custody and committed for trial. The disturbances still continued, however, and as every endeavour

From the Collector to the Board 23d October 1816.

From Collector to Board dated 23d October 1816.

From the Collector to the Board 10th November 1816.

From Collector and Magistrate to Government dated 17th January 1817.

From do. to do. 25th January 1817.

From Mr. Spottiswoode to the Chief Secretary to Government Fort William, dated 14th May 1817.

From Collector and Magistrate to Government 11th April 1817.

From do. to do. 30th do. do.

From Head Assistant Collector to General Rumly 25th June 1817.

to effect a peaceable settlement proved vain, Martial Law was proclaimed, and a reward of 1,000 Rupees was offered for the apprehension of Godeyapauty Lutsanah. The force employed on this service consisted of two Regiments and a half of Native Infantry and a six pounder. The records contain no details of the Military operations, but from all I could learn little was attempted beyond the protection of the crops—Doogarauze who is said to have been a very weak man was taken in April 1817, and executed, and shortly afterwards the apparently peaceful state of the Zemindary appearing to the General Commanding the Division to render the further presence of troops unnecessary, they were withdrawn; but the dread the people entertained of Godeyapauty Lutsanah, who was still at large, was so great that it was found necessary to re-establish posts at Kimedy and Bageeradypoor, Pudmanaba Deo escaped punishment through defect of proof, but his son was found guilty of having supplied the insurgents with ammunition, and, although reprieved from the sentence of death, was sent to Masulipatam and there confined.

From Acting Collector to General Rumly 25th June 1817.

From General Rumly to Acting Collector dated 6th July 1817.

From Government to the Magistrate 16th September 1817.

From Mr. Cazalet to the Court of Wards, 31st March 1819.

From the Court of Wards 29th April 1819.

From Mr. Cazalet to the Court of Wards, 17th March 1820.

To the Court of Wards 31st March 1819.

39. About this time, August 1817, the Manager Caunoocoorty Narsingarow retired on a pension payable from the revenues of the Zemindary, and was succeeded by Soobaroy Moodely, the head English writer of the Cutcherry of the Collector. In September 1818 to use the words of Mr. Cazalet then Collector—" Dundooshena* the chief of the Bis-" soyes who took the part of Puttamahadavy†" recommenced offensive operations not against the Bissoyes opposing " her, or her interest, but as they always do, against the country people " by maiming and plundering the ryots of four or five villages who had " ventured to continue the payments of revenue against his restrictions " upon them in favor of the return of the " Putta Mahadavy,* to influence and power,

* Of Goomah.

† Eldest widow of Guzzaputty Deo.

* Widow of Guzzaputty Deo.

"and for the ejection of Soobaroy Moodely." The result was that Soobaroy Moodely was removed and Caunoocoorty† Narsingarow recalled, but the intrigues of the females and other influential persons, about the Samustanum, still continued to keep the country in an unsettled state. The heads of the different parties were Guzzaputty Puttamaha Davy, the eldest widow of the rebel Zemindar Guzzaputty Deo, and the Sevagee Maha Davy his second wife and mother of the present Rajah's father, Poorshotum Deo.

† Para 36.

40. The following extracts are taken from the reports of Mr. Thackeray, who was sent by Government as Commissioner on this occasion. "There are* now two visible parties among the town peons and the Bissoyes "which perhaps may properly be called the "parties of the two rival Queens, the Puttamaha Davy and the Swagee "Davy. The Jeringhee Bissoye and four of the other Bissoyes, and "two or three hundred of the town peons, form one party, the Rajah "and the Swagee Davy and his confidential servants lean to this party— "they want to have the management themselves, but are afraid still of "the disturbances which the other party would probably create on any "change. The Rajah is about sixteen, much attached to his Grand "Mother, the Swagee Davy and her party. He is supposed to hate the "Puttamaha Davy, to be of course suspicious of Nursingarow, and "averse to the Goomah Bissoye and his adherents. The other party is "composed of the Puttamaha Davy now at Chicacole, and the Goomah

* From Mr. Thackeray to Government 20th March 1819. Para 8.

Para. 9. "Bissoye, the most powerful of the hill chiefs, "some of the other Bissoyes, with a number "of the town peons. The Manager Nursingarow has always been

Para. 10. "of the Puttamaha Davy's party, but may "now perhaps be meditating a change to the "Rajah's party, or to make a party of his own. The Goomah Bissoye "has come down close to Kimedy with a large party of peons to whom "the Manager says he is compelled to pay batta; and another head "peon, Chundroodoo, out of favor with the Rajah but supposed the "creature of the Manager and the Putta Maha Davy, has also been "brought with a party of peons into the town; these parties threaten "to attack each other. It would be dangerous for the Sirkar to side "with either party, because the opposite party would plunder the "country and we could not depend on the party whose side we took for

Para 11. "any real assistance in putting down the disturbances which might be expected. The

" Jeringhee Bissoye &c. complain of the Manager Narsingarow and
" say they expect an attack from the Goomah Bissoye and that party,
" and that the Manager has brought them down with the intention of
" making all the other Bissoyes subservient to the Goomah Bissoye,
" which would make the Goomah Bissoye all powerful, and the Manager
" Narsingarow who is supposed to have the Goomah Bissoye completely
" under his influence, the real master of the country. Narsingarow says
" the Goomah Bissoye came of himself, and that he pays him batta to
" prevent his plundering at this critical season, and that the other ob-
Para 12. " noxious peons have been brought into the
" town by the Goomah Bissoye. It is diffi-
" cult to say, what Narsingarow's politics really are, but he manages to
" preserve peace for the present, at least he uses bribery and promises
" perhaps to establish his own power so firmly, that the Rajah himself,
" when he comes of age shall not be able to shake it, but at all events
" the immediate effects, in the absence of all other authority, are good.
" The Rajah's best friends admit there is no other way of going on just
" now. Present peace is so great an object—there would be so great a
" risk of disturbances if he were removed—there is so great a want of
" zeal, integrity and ability in those about the Rajah, that it seems ne-
Para 13. " cessary to keep him in the management
" while he maintains the peace. The violent
" struggle for power attended with the usual disturbances may be ex-
" pected in a year or two, or sooner, particularly as Narsingarow has
" made so many promises to each party, that he cannot, if he ever
Para 14. " intended to perform them. The nature
" of the country is favorable to those in-
" trigues. The hill peons and town peons are numerous, turbu-
" lent and starving—there are altogether two or three thousand of
" these village bullies, including Bissoye's peons, besides the Sourahs,
" or hill people, whose numbers are perhaps exaggerated. These peons
" are always ready to plunder: but they are put in motion by some per-
" son behind the curtain, they and indeed every body in the country,
" except the Rajah and some unfortunate ryots, benefit by these dis-
" turbances. They assist in carrying them on, and, though of different
" parties, seems to think it a point of honor to shelter each other from
" punishment for plundering the Sirkar,—their general interest in plun-
" der and the deep jungle to which the plunderers can retire, make any
" coercive measures useless. We can never get any information to be
" depended on. The local authorities taught by experience are afraid
" of taking decisive measures, and endeavour to keep the peace by

" threats supported by the presence of troops at Kimedy, who, however " can never act with any real effect, and by promises and balancing one " party against the other. Many of those about the Rajah, and almost " all the peons, will always find it their interest to keep up these dis- " turbances, that they themselves, instead of the Company and the Ra- " jah, may get the revenue in the shape, either of plunder, or pay. This " makes Kimedy and indeed all these hill Zemindaries dangerous. If " the Rajah is weak, he cannot keep those troublesome people in order, " collect his revenue and pay his Peshcush—war with him is the conse- " quence."

Para. 16.

41. Mr. Thackeray was of opinion that it would be advisable to adopt temporizing measures until the minor should be of age, when he thought the party to which he might give the preference should be maintained by the Government, if necessary with force, by declaring Martial Law, and by sending to Masulipatam or Vellore, as state prisoners, those who might be known to be the secret source of the disturbances, there to be kept until the Magistrate should be satisfied that they might be permitted to return without danger to the public peace.

From Mr. Secretary Hill to the Board of Revenue September 1819.
From Board of Revenue to Government 4th October 1819.
From Government to the Board 15th November 1819.

42. In October, the endeavours of the Sub Collector (Mr. Bird) to reconcile the adherents of the two parties having failed of success, he proposed, as a choice of difficulties, that the elder Ranee Puttamaha Davy then resident at Chicacole, should be brought back, as he thought that her influence and well known ability would after a struggle, restore tranquillity. " The " Board of Revenue, however, on a review of " all circumstances were of opinion that the " measure most likely to ensure the permanent tranquillity of the coun- " try, and the most beneficial to the people as well as the best calculated " to support the character of Government would be for the Collector to " take effectual possession of the Zemindary, on behalf of the minor. " This it was observed would give a check to the pretensions of both " the existing parties in Kimedy, a continuance of whose feuds must " prove highly prejudicial to the country—while it would vindicate the " character of the Government which has been too often compromised " in the Northern Circars by resorting to tem- " porizing measures. To continue to rule the " Zemindary by supporting the influence of either of the contending

Para 8th Board's letter to Government 4th October 1819.

Para. 9.

"parties, would they thought be only to postpone that interference "which the Government sooner or later must exercise to preserve the "peace of the country—while it would place the Government in the "situation rather of a powerful ally of the provincial chieftain, than of "the paramount authority in the country, which it is so desirable the "people should feel that they are."

From Mr. Secretary Hill 15th November 1819.

43. The Government concurring in these sentiments, the Collector was directed to undertake the immediate and direct management, to the entire exclusion of the influence of the two Ranees and of their respective adherents, giving public notice that the young Zemindar would be placed in possession as soon as his minority expired. It was the desire of Government that regular troops should not be employed, except a strong detachment in or near the town of Kimedy, but if any thing should occur to lead the Collector and Magistrate to apprehend disturbances, he was authorized to entertain a body of Peons at the expense of the state.

Enclosure A in the Collector's letter to the Board dated 17th March 1820, Para 2.

44. These instructions were not immediately carried into effect. Mr. Bayard, who had succeeded to the office of Sub Collector, writing on the 12th February in the following year 1820, says—"On taking charge of the hill "Zemindaries in October last, I found that "no reconciliation whatever had been effected between the parties,— "that Dundooshanah" (the brother of the Goomah Bissoye, who had been installed in the Royagudda fort through the influence of Putta Maha Davy, but had subsequently been ejected by the opposite party) "was loudly calling for justice on his side, and the Jeringhee Bissoye "on the other; that it was impossible to satisfy both; to stand neuter "was to see the Zemindary ruined, and to come forward in support of "either was hazardous, but nevertheless a measure of imperative neces-"sity."

Para 3.

After every consideration on this important question, he proceeds, "I openly "avowed the cause of Dundooshanah because it was the most just, the "most popular, and the most powerful; because the Swajee Maha "Davy's party had come over to his interest as a measure of unavoida-"ble expediency, and because there was no other mode of saving the "country from utter ruin. By taking this decided part, things were "soon brought to a crisis regarding the Royagudda fort—from whence "the late Bissoye was ejected, and the Jeringhee party entirely sup-"pressed." Under these circumstances, and as the country was quiet

and the collections were coming in, Mr. Bayard inclined to postpone the introduction of the new system for a few months, rather than run the risk of a change. But the minor Zemindar having shortly afterwards represented it to be the wish of himself as well as of the Bissoyes and inhabitants that the Manager Narasingarow should be removed, and that officer having in consequence resigned, he considered it a good opportunity to carry the order into execution and accordingly issued a proclamation stating that he would take the management into his own hands.

Enclosure No. 1 in the Collector's letter to the Board dated 7th April 1820.

* Enclosure A in Collector's letter to the Board 28th December 1820.

45. In September,* the return of Putta Maha Davy who had been sent to reside at Chicacole, but was now permitted to return to Kimedy, occasioned fresh dissensions. The Bissoyes recommenced hostilities against each other and the town peons as usual joined in the strife. Through the exertions of the Sub Collector, tranquillity was at length restored, but there appeared to him to be no means of tranquillizing the rival Ranees. If G. Putta Maha Davy were sent away, he apprehended trouble from the Bissoyes—and if she remained contrary to the wishes of the Rajah and his party, he thought there was no prospect of peace. Thus situated he considered it prudent to interfere as little as possible. "The Rajah's party was weak, and that of the G. Putta "Maha Davy most powerful. It was an object to remove the heads of "the latter, who had much influence in the country, but he feared that" by doing so "he would lose the greater part of the 2d Kist and have "broils ad infinitum."

From Mr. Bayard to the Collector 11th June 1821 enclosed in Collector's letter to the Board 1st August 1821, Para 2.

46. "From this period till the first week "in February, in consequence of private quar- "rels among the family, the collections did "not exceed four thousand Rupees—the "Queens and their adherents were at variance in the town. The Bis- "soyes were again up in arms in the country, and it was again necessary "to assist Tautarauze and place him once more in his fort at Royagud- "da. In the midst of this chaos, seven Jerayetty villages were set on "fire from some secret spring from the town, and as usual it was "proclaimed that the Bissoyes were in rebellion. The Sub Collector "proceeded to Kimedy, and knowing how impossible it was to discover "and punish the aggressors, he considered it more appropriate to devise "some means to prevent similar ebullitions in future rather than revert- "ing to the past."

Para 3.

47. "At this time upwards of Rupees "eighty four thousand were outstanding and, "in a state of distraction, there appeared no means of realizing the kist; "it required some expedient to restore tranquillity even for a time, and "there was no hope of effecting it excepting by reconciling the family. "This, after many obstacles and difficulties, was effected, and well "aware that the reconciliation would be of short duration, the Sub Col-"lector made the most of the placid interval by pressing hard for the "collections and succeeded in realizing upwards of sixty thousand Ru-"pees."

Para 6. Mr. Bayard's letter to the Collector dated 11th June 1821, enclosed in Collector's letter to the Board, 1st August 1821.

To the Collector from the Board 18th March, 1821.

48. As the time was now drawing near when the Zemindar would be of age, it was determined that the instructions given during the management of Mr. Scott and acted upon in forming the permanent settlement, by which the Cuttoobody of the Bissoyes was made payable directly to the Government, but which had in fact remained inoperative, all that had been realized having been collected by Doogarauze and Putta Maha Davy, should be cancelled, and that they should pay their tribute, as formerly, to the Zemindar.

From Board to Government dated 18th April, 1822.

From Government to the Board 3d May, 1822.

49. It was the intention of the Board that the Zemindary should remain under the charge of the Collector until the minor should have attained his majority, but the opposition shewn by the people to the person selected by him for the office of Dewan, and the hope that this individual (against whom there was nothing but his want of popularity arising from his being a low Wodiah bramin, and not an inhabitant of Kimedy) would be able to keep his ground if supported by the name and influence of his master, induced the Collector to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Bayard and deliver over the country to the Rajah at once, without waiting for his coming of age.

From Mr. Cazalet to the Board, 20th March 1822, and enclosure from Mr. Bayard 16th February 1822.

Para 3.

50. The following extract from Mr. Bayard's report describes the consequences of this step—"On receiving "charge, the Rajah vested full power in the "Dewan Nitteanund a Potty, who injudiciously adopted no very conci-"liatory measures towards the most powerful party. His policy was to "get rid of the chief adherents of the other cause before he had at

" all strengthened his own, and the result was that he utterly failed in " an attempt he made of ousting one Chendroodoo, and others from the " Zemindary. The town peons soon saw his drift, and in one night up- " wards of 400 of these bullies moved away their families to Heramun- " dalum &c. places on the confines of the Talook, and commenced burn- " ing and plundering in all directions. At this time the head Sirdar of

Para 4. " the 1st Duffa with 400 of the civil armed* " establishment was in Kimedy, but he could " effect nothing but protect some of the larger " villages. The Rajah's Tannas were attacked and routed, and the " peons in the town came to mutual understanding with the disaffected, " and the Dewan's power dwindled into nothing—with this success all " the discontented collected at a garden close to Kimedy, and were deter- " mined on getting rid of the new Dewan, even if they dragged him " from the interior of the Rajah's dwelling.

* Sibbendy Corps.

Para 5. " I came to Kimedy just at this crisis, and " seeing the whole country in confusion by one objectionable character, " I strongly advised the Rajah to discharge him at once, to which he at " last reluctantly agreed, and the Dewan took his departure amid the " hisses and hootings of the whole population

Para 6. " in Cusbah Kimedy. In rows of this kind " it must be expected that several enormities were committed, and I am " sorry to relate one revolting to humanity and shewing at once the fero- " cious nature of this wild people. In a plundering excursion five " sourahs were apprehended and killed, their heads afterwards severed " from their bodies, and exposed in terrorem on the four sides of Kime- " dy.

Para 9. " The constitution of this Zemindary " is too well known to the Board of Revenue " to suppose for a moment, that the Rajah could stand his ground " when the whole peon party were combined against him. To act other- " wise than I have done, would have called for a large assemblage of " troops, and indeed, I may say, a war of extermination, 'ere matters " were brought to a bearing—all the mischief that ever has taken place " during the long unsettled minority has emanated from the town of Ki- " medy; and what was originally intended for the guardianship of the " Talook, has proved its bane. The primary object of having street " peons was as a check to the hill people, and they are now in league " with each other. To serve a purpose the Goomah people are called " down by what is styled the Putta Maha Davy's party, and the Jerin- " ghee Bissoye and his adherents by the Swagee Maha Davy. The as- " serted disputes between the Bissoyes are entirely fomented by the

" town peons, and unless the Rajah by ways and means can control or
" satisfy these restless spirits, he will find the Government of Kimedy a
" far more difficult task, than he was aware of at the first outset."

51. It has been shown that the surplus revenue accumulated during the administration of Doogarauze was 1,19,329-9-6. The amount remaining when the country was made over to the Rajah, including Rupees 41,380-7-9, interest received on public securities purchased with the funds realized by Doogarauze, was Rupees 1,27,115-0-6. It appears therefore that the revenue derived from the Zemindary during this interval fell short of the charges by Rupees 33,595-0-9.

Surplus funds left by Doogarauze	1,19,329-9-6
Interest of public securities received in Fuslies 1226 and 1231.	41,380-7-9
	1,60,710-1-3
Balance remaining at the close of the Collector's management.	1,27,115-0-6
	33,595-0-9

Vide letter 17th November 1823.

52. Of the occurrences which took place after the Rajah's accession, the English correspondence contains little information. The only letter relating to the events of the first seven years is that which has just been quoted, and I have in consequence been obliged to have recourse to the records in the native language.

From Mr. Bayard Sub Collector to the Collector 16th February 1822, enclosed in Mr. Cazalet's letter to the Board of Revenue 20th March 1822.

53. On the ejection of Neteyamunda Paudy, the management devolved upon Gopenada putnaik, the Muzmadar of the Samustanum, who was likewise appointed Head of Police* on the part of the Collector. In July of this year Sir T. Munro visited Kimedy on his tour through the Northern Sircars. The Zemindary was then tranquil, though party feeling still prevailed among the females of the Samustanum. The object of G. Putta Maha Davy was to obtain the personal control and direction of affairs. That of Swagee Davy, and the Rajah's mother, Mamaha Davy, to procure the return of Pudmanaba Deo, with which view they caused several letters to be addressed to Sir Thomas Munro by, or in the name of the Bissoyes &c. threatening to lay waste the country if he was not appointed to the management. Pudmanaba Deo also pressed the point personally, and professed much anxiety for the welfare of the young Rajah, but it was feared that his real motive for seeking the situation was to get possession of the money which had

* Letter from the Collector to the Rajah 3d April 1822.

The Rajah's mother and Pudmanaba Deo's wife were sisters.

accumulated during the minority, and as both the Collector and the Sub Collector were averse to his return, Sir T. Munro determined to leave the administration in the hands of Muzmadar Gopenadaputnaik. To the Rajah himself who appears to have been then, as now, alike indifferent and incapable, it was probably a matter of little moment by whom the office was filled, but to the ambitious females of the Samustanum and the designing persons by whose counsels they were swayed, it was a question of deep interest, and, as on every other occasion, the contest between those in power and those who sought to displace them, became the source of much suffering to the people. It was then supposed, and the fact is now beyond a doubt, that many of the outrages committed at this period (1823) were instigated by the Manager *Gopenadaputnaik* and *Rakana Chendroodoo* the head or Sirdar of the town peons, who were sent together with some of their confederates to the Criminal Court under a charge of having plundered the house of one of the party opposed to their views, and burnt that of another. The Criminal Judge considered their guilt to be established, and committed them for trial before the Court of Circuit, but unfortunately for the peace of the Zemindary, the Foujdary Adawlut to whom the trials were eventually referred, thinking perhaps that the open and daring manner in which these acts had been committed, cast a degree of improbability over the accusation, availed themselves of the "latitude given by the sentence of *Ookoobut" declared against the prisoners by the Mahomedan Law Officers, and directed that they should be restored to liberty.

25th May 1823.

Sentence of the Foujdary Adawlut—dated 4th May 1824.

Note.
* "Discretionary punishment"—by which sentence the measure of punishment is left to be determined by the Foujdary Adawlut.

54. Meanwhile the management fell again into the hands of Pudmanaba Deo, who after maintaining his ground with difficulty for a few months, was,* as before, obliged to withdraw secretly to his own estate—many villages were pillaged and destroyed, and several lives were lost in the contests which took place between his adherents and those of Guzzaputty Putta Maha Davy who had been the chief cause of his being ejected, and who succeeded to his office, which she continued to hold until No-

* Letter of Aumeen 20th May 1824.

Report of Head of Police dated 10th June 1823.
Letter from Rajah 9th January 1824.
Report of Head of Police 3d March 1824.

November 1826.

vember 1826; when she, in her turn, was driven from the helm to make room for *Gopenadaputnaik*, who, with his confederate *Rakana Chendroodoo*, had now been permitted to return to Kimedy, and having espoused the part of the Rajah's favorite concubine, with whom Guzzaputty Putta Maha Davy was then on bad terms, was enabled to regain his former ascendency.

Report of Head of Police 11th November 1826.

Letter to Rajah 10th March 1827, October 1827.

55. In October of the following year the state of politics had changed, and Guzzaputty Putta Maha Davy, supported by the influence of her former rival with whom she had made up her difference succeeded in getting reinstated in the management; she had now however to contend with a new competitor in the person of the Rajah's wife, who had hitherto remained a passive spectator of events, but who instigated by persons about her husband, had become jealous of her influence and ambitious of power; and as the party opposed to Guzzaputty Putta Maha Davy could command the greater part of the town peons, she was in the end compelled to abandon her pretensions and seek safety in flight, and it is the general belief that the unfortunate favorite was, through the intrigues of the same party, thrown into a well within the walls surrounding the Rajah's dwelling and drowned. The conflicts which took place in the streets of Kimedy between the adherents of the rival factions are represented to have been very sanguinary, and I have seen some among the town peons who bear deep scars which they acknowledge to be the effect of wounds then received.

56. The feeble management of the Rajah's wife, who now assumed the control of affairs, was little calculated for times like these, disturbances still continued, and as there appeared to be no hope of securing the public revenue by other means, the country was attached (January 1829) and placed under an Aumeen appointed by the Collector. This measure produced no effect. The work of plunder and destruction still continued, not merely in Kimedy, but in all the neighbouring estates particularly in Karakawalsah, where no less than 43 villages were attacked in 1828, besides that where the proprietor resided, which was burnt and plundered four times. The principal actor in these outrages was Battarasingee Towty Dora, a Mocassadar whose village is situated on the borders of Kimedy, and who, from his connection with Godeya-

Report of the Head of Police dated 1st and 14th July 1829.
Do. do. 24th do. do.
Do. do. 1st November do.
Do. do. 29th April 1830.
Do. do. 30th do. do.
Do. do. 17th May do.
Do. do. 25th do. do.
Do. do. 6th, 7th and 10th July do.
From the Collector to the Board of Revenue 23d April 1829.
To do. 7th May do.
From do 18th Sept. do.
To do. 29th October do.
From do. 17th Feby. 1830.
To do. 11th March do.
Report of Head of Police dated 15th and 23d June 1830.

From the Collector to the Board 15th May 1830.
To Government from the Board 14th June 1830.
From Government to the Board 22d June 1830.

paud and the town peons, had acquired a power which made him the terror of all the surrounding country. In Kimedy the collections instead of being brought to the Treasury were intercepted by the insurgents, and cultivation was every where at a stand, the ryots frightened by threats of mutilation, seeking refuge elsewhere. There being reason to believe that this state of distraction and anarchy, originated in the treachery of *Rakanah Chendroodoo* and *Gopenadaputnaik*, the Collector removed them from the Zemindary a second time, and kept them under the surveillance of peons at his own station; but the perpetrators of their plots, and the schemes of mischief contrived and directed by them were beyond reach—at length all endeavours to restore order and tranquillity having proved unavailing, and it being evident that the imbecility of the Rajah rendered him utterly incapable of acting for himself, it was determined to place his affairs again under the Court of Wards. The arrangement was suggested by the Rajah and his wife in a personal conference with the Collector, in which they expressed their consciousness of their inability to carry on the management, and their desire to resign it entirely to the Government. The public securities, which in consideration of the Rajah's weakness, had been retained in the custody of the Collector when the country was made over to him, as well as the further interest received thereon had been absorbed, partly in making good the

Disbursements.

Commission to the Collector for Fusly 1231 (1822) charged in September 1823.				1,199	15	10
Amount charged in October 1823 on account of balance of Peshcush for Fusly 1232.	55,355	2	8			
Charges of the Aumeen's Establishment	1,131	2	3			
				56,486	4	11
Charged in April 1824 on account of the Kists of Fusly 1233	34,999	12	6			
Charged in payments of the Bissoyes Cuttoobody	1,106	14	0			
On account of Burta Deo's pension	1,050	0	0			
Paid to Vakeel Mudsoodoon putnaik. There is no voucher to shew on what account	2,843	5	6			
Amount disbursed in June and July 1233, no account particulars forthcoming,	16,000	0	0			
				56,000	0	0
Charged in payment of kists of Fusly 1235				14,999	14	6
Amount disbursed in January 1829 on account of the Peshcush of 1238				5,988	0	10
				1,34,674	4	1

deficiencies in the Rajah's remittances, and partly, probably, in paying the town peons, but the incomplete state of the accounts renders it impossible to ascertain its exact appropriation.

From the Collector to the Court of Wards 31st July 1830. To do. 12th August 1830.

57. On this occasion as on the first assumption of the management, the person selected by the Collector for the office of Manager was Pudmanaba Deo. The Rajah led away by "a set of worthless persons by whom he was surrounded, and who had largely shared in "the spoils of the Zemindary during the last two years, and were only "desirous of the continuance of the same state of things," pretended to take umbrage at the appointment, and retired with his wife to Palassah a Village in the Zemindary of Turlah, but was brought back by the Sub Collector Mr. Fraser who soon afterwards proceeded to Kimedy himself. "On his arrival, he found "that matters were greatly worse than he had "been led to expect. The whole of the town "peons had, to a man, united against the Manager and were, in a most "threatening manner, demanding, that there pay should immediately "be distributed to them, and that according to the rates allowed them "in the preceding year. The Manager strongly recommended, that "troops should immediately be called in, and "an attack be made. Adverting however to "the very formidable number of the peons, the highly unfavorable season "of the year for troops to act in, and above all, to the crops being on "the ground and the first kists about Rupees 75,271-10 being then due, "the Sub Collector thought it most advisable, if possible, to gain over "a certain number of the peons, and through their means, reduce the "remainder, an object which he fortunately succeeded in effecting; one "of the principal sirdars, *Rakanah Chendroodoo*, having been induced to "join him, with 1,157 of his followers, which at once enabled him, not "only to strike off the list the names of 197 of the most refractory of "the remaining peons, by which a saving was effected of Rupees 1,561 "but also to seize twenty of their leaders."

From the Sub Collector in charge to the Court of Wards 27th August 1830 para. 15.

From Mr. Fraser to the Acting Collector 6th November 1830, enclosed in Collector's letter 11th November 1830 para. 2.

Para. 3.

58. While matters were in this state Mr. Eden was appointed to the Collectorate. New to the country and the people it cannot be matter of surprise that he should have been embarrassed. Seeing that the person then in the management, *Pudmanaba Deo* was obnoxious to the great mass of the inhabitants, he considered it prudent to yield

From Mr. Eden to the Court of Wards 21st February 1831.

to their wishes and *recalled Guzzapatty Putta Maha Davy* in order through, her means, to form some plan for the future adminstration, but the intrigues of the Rajah's wife who was opposed to this arrangement; and could command the town peons, prevented the realization of the revenues and precluded all hope of permanent success. "In this emergency," says Mr. Eden addressing the Court of Wards, "it is with reluctance I find "myself obliged to suggest for the consider- "ation of your Court what may appear an ex- "treme measure but which in the present conjunction of affairs, is, I fear, "the only alternative for realizing the balance of the current year, and "averting disorder and a loss of revenue for the future, the *supporting* "*Pudmanaba Deo.*" "I must here observe "that the combination entered into against "him must be regarded as a faction inimical to good order in any shape, "and excited more by the hopes of profiting by disturbances than actu- "ated by any conceived measures of oppression exercised towards them. "In support of this I should mention that some of the Heads of the "parties, who entered into the combination to cause his removal, from "having been neglected when it was effected, have already come round "to his side. A demonstration of our intention to afford him our un- "equivocal support would decide the wavering, and in all probability go "a great way towards overcoming any opposition to his authority and as "the interests of the different parties struggling for power are irrecon- "cilable, I cannot help regarding Pudmanaba Deo as the best instrument "that can be employed in putting down the various factions, and esta- "blishing a state of permanent tranquillity in that turbulent country."

From Mr. Eden to the Court of Wards dated 22d March 1831.

Para. 5.

Para. 6.

From Mr. Eden to the Court of Wards, 22d May 1831.

From Mr. Ogilvie to Board of Revenue dated, 31st January 1832.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Ogilvie dated do. do.

Para 10 The Goomah Tantrauz, Uncle to the late Goomah Bissoye, stated to be a most troublesome character and of great influence.

Three Brothers of the late Goomah Bissoye. The Goomah Bissoye's principal servant.

Three Bissoyes of Jeringy Ramanagarum and Ramaghery Fort.

59. Pudmanaba Deo accordingly resumed the management in May 1831. His first act appears to have been the seizure of several Bissoyes who were opposed to him, and the appointment of others in their stead who were friendly to his cause. Although this measure had been effected by treachery from the desperate character of the prisoners who had taken a prominent part in all that had passed, it, was considered by the Collector to be a fortunate circumstance and they were in consequence removed to Berhampore. In order

The Bissoye of Lawaniacottah Harredoss Putnaik a Curnum of the Goomah Fort a most turbulent character.
Booranllah Ramanah Pauter head of the Peons of Patapatama most troublesome character and two Bissoyes of Gundahutty his principal servants making all 13 in number.

From Mr. Eden to the Court of Wards, 22d May 1831.
Do. do. 23d July do.
* From Mr. Eden to the Officer Commanding Chicacole 8th May 1831.
From Mr. Eden to the Officer Commanding Kimedy 15th July 1831.
From Mr. Eden to Government 23d July 1831.
From do. to do. 28th July do.
From Mr. Eden to Government 9th August 1831. Para 1st.

still further to strengthen the hands of Pudmanaba Deo, the Collector permitted him at different periods to raise 700 Peons.* He had besides 300 Men of the Sibbendy Corps an armed establishment maintained for general service in the district. A detachment of regular troops also was stationed at Kimedy for some time, but the Collector fearing that they might become sickly at the commencement of the rainy season, and hoping that order had been restored, desired that they might be withdrawn. This measure was no sooner carried into effect than disturbances began again. "The Rajah's wife brought over to her side *Chendroodoo* the *Sirdar* of the Town Peons, and by holding out promises to the various chiefs succeeded in combining them all, with different views, to unite in one object—determined hostility to Pudmanaba Deo—so soon as the troops were withdrawn, the explosion took place. The Town peons aided by the Bissoyes and Doratanum chiefs, plundered and burnt several villages both in Kimedy and the neighbouring Government took of Nagaricutticum, and killed and wounded several of the inhabitants."

From Mr. Eden to the Court of Wards, 31st July 1831.

60. While things were in this state, the Rajah's wife died. It was hoped that this event, and the absence of the Guzzaputty Putta Maha Davy, who had previously been removed to Rajahmundry, would tend to restore tranquillity, and Mr. Eden determined to proceed to Kimedy in person, taking with him four companies of Sepoys, whom he left at Nagaricutticum a Village on the route from Chicacole and about 5 Miles South of the Neelakuntee pass, in order that they might be at hand to support him in case of need. On arriving at the pass he found the road blocked up with felled trees and bushes, and the neighbouring hills thronged with armed men. After some detention his Palanqueen was permitted to proceed without violence. "The town Peons evinced a determined spirit of resistance amounting to threats against him and the establishment, should the Military move from their halting place," threats which were subsequently put in execution, the passage of

From Mr. Eden to the Court of Wards 3d August 1831.

Note.—4 Companies of the 41st Regiment N. I. under Capt. Keating.

From Mr. Eden to the Court of Wards 10th August 1831. Para 2.

the detachment which the aspect of affairs induced him to call up from Nagaricutticum soon after having been opposed with all the means in their power. Nor did the insolence of the insurgents stop here. The baggage of the detachment which Captain Keating in his anxiety to relieve Mr. Eden, had left in the rear, was plundered, a party of sixty Musketeers belonging to the Sibbendy Corps who had been sent to bring it up, were seized and disarmed; the communication with Chicacole was cut off, and it was stipulated, as the only condition on which the wounded sepoys would be permitted to be carried through the pass in order to their return to Head Quarters for medical treatment, that their escort should not exceed 2 men to each dooley. The chiefs who commanded the insurgents on this occasion were *Godeapaud Kistnamah Dora* successor to G. Lutsanah Dora, who was proclaimed in 1817 but died a natural death, his brothers Towty Dora and Yendoo Dora; Ramchendra Dora son of the Mocassadar of Poloor, and one of the principal town Peons: Narsinga Rauze, a man of desperate character, but great courage, who had been concerned in every disturbance in Kimedy and Palkondah; Ootansing Ramrauze the Daratanum of Gowree, and descendant of Timmarauze who drove the * troops from Warranasse in 1799, his brothers Juggurnath Rauze, and Keertaroy, the Doratanum of Barmance.

From Mr. Eden to the Court of Wards 18th August 1831.

From Collector to the Court of Wards 30th August 1831.

Para. 37.

* Para 6.

61. Situated as Mr. Eden then was, there was no middle course between conciliation and coercion. It was necessary either to compromise with the turbulent bands by whom he was surrounded, or to put them down by force. The former course was in accordance with the system which had been followed by his predecessors, and the rejection of his repeated proposals to call in military aid and declare Martial law, appeared to him to forbid the latter. Fearing to take upon himself the responsibility of severe measures in opposition to what he conceived to be the views of the Government, he determined to adopt the alternative of making peace by acceding to the demands of the town peons, and accordingly obtained from the treasury at Chicacole the sum amounting to 19,000 Rupees, necessary to satisfy the claims of the whole body, including as well those who had been dismissed as those who had been apprehended by Mr. Fraser. This was in August 1831.

From Collector to Court of Wards 23d September 1831.
Courts Proceedings 20th October 1831.
From Government 25th do. 1831.

62. The calm which followed lasted very few days. In September the peons of Godeyapaud and Bottarasingee Towty Dora burnt and plundered several villages in the adjoining proprietary estate of Karkawulsah, and shortly afterwards the united forces of the rebels took possession of the western and southern divisions of the Kimedy Zemindary where they stockaded the pass near Minegaum, and assumed the entire government of that part of the District and its revenues. The systematic manner in which this daring scheme was conducted is deserving of notice. The northern part of the Warnassee valley was under the command of the Bissoye of Goomah the southern under Godeapaud * and his brother Towty Dora, and the intermediate country under Ootansing * Ram Rauze and his brother Juggannatha Rauze the first holding his head quarters at Jeypoor the 2d at Gottapully and the 3rd at Kottoor. After some Skirmishes in which two of the insurgents were killed by the adherents of Pudmanaba Deo he marched against them in person with all the force he could collect including the subbendies and the additional peons lately levied, but the treachery, of *Rakanachendroodoo* and *Gopenaudputnaick* who though ostensibly siding with him, were secretly in league with the opposite party, frustrated his endeavors to dislodge them and after a desultory contest of 12 day's, in which both parties sustained losses he was obliged to return to look after interests nearer home a detachment from the rebels Camp having passed over the hills and attacked his house in Kimedy and burnt 96 other houses in the street inhabited by Bramins, as well as several Villages to the Eastward, a few day's afterwards some of the Government Villages lying South of Purlah Kimedy and the principal town of the Managers own estate (Teckaly) shared the same fate and some of the ryots of the former were dreadfully mutilated.

* Para 60.

* Para 60.

63. While things were in this state, January 1832 Mr. Ogilvie assumed charge of the Collectorate, his situation was most embarrassing. His enquiries impressed him with the belief that the dislike in which Pudmanaba Deo was held, was in a great degree owing to his misconduct and oppressions, but he thought himself bound by the measures of his predecessor to support him against the violence of the faction which had been formed against him, and with this view proposed to station a detachment of Sepoys near the town of Kimedy.

From the Acting Collector 31st January 1832.

From Government to the Board 10th February 1832.

From Government to the Board 25th May 1832.

The Government considering that a single post could not secure the general tranquillity of the country, while the presence of regulars would lessen the responsibility of the manager, gave the preference to peons. The body of peons then employed was in consequence increased from 700 to 1,000 men. But peons alone could not put down the powerful conspiracy then existing, elated as it was by former impunity and success and reckoning among its leaders all the Dorватanums and most of the Bissoyes in the Zemindary, a great part of the country continued at the mercy of the rebels. The collections instead of being forwarded to the public Treasury, were dissipated among their followers and the ryots finding themselves without protection sought refuge in flight at length in October 1832 the death of Pudmanaba Deo produced comparative quiet. The link by which the various parties had been bound together was now dissolved and each looked only to the consequences likely to ensue to its own views and interests in the arrangements that might be made for the future administration of affairs.

From the Collector to the Court of Wards, 24th April 1832.

From the Collector to the Court of Wards, 5th October 1832.

64. In the first part of the review which I have here endeavoured to take of past events I have adopted the reports of the Collector's, in that relating to recent transactions. I have availed myself also of the information contained in the recorded communications of the local native Officers and the result of my own enquiries, and of the judicial proceedings by which they have been followed: but even in its present form, it conveys a very inadequate idea of the true state of the country or the oppressions under which it has groaned. In the correspondence regarding this Zemindary, the term disturbance " has been used to imply every species of violence and disorder. The depredations committed upon the property and cattle of the defenceless cultivators of the vallies many of whom have been murdered every year by the Sourahs, and the outrages they experienced in their own persons or through the dishonor of their wives and daughters from the the remorseless chiefs residing in their neighbourhood, were seldom reported to the Collectors. Those which came to their knowledge were generally such only as affected the revenue of the year and as they had not the means of punishing the offenders or maintaining their authority, they were constrained to adopt a temporising course, and seek tranquillity by conciliation and concession—and, as a necessary consequence, were accustom-

ed to dwell as little as possible upon excesses they were obliged to overlook. In saying this, it is not my intention to impute blame to any. one. It has been the fault of the system rather than of those to whose lot it fell to administer it, but I consider it my duty to state the fact, as it is only by knowing the effects of the policy heretofore pursued, that the Government can be enabled to judge whether it is expedient to continue it.

65. It may tend to elucidate the state of affairs at that period to mention that since the permanent settlement the Bissoyes of Goomah, Jeringhee, Gundahutty and Lawaniacottah, and some of the principal Doratanums, availing themselves of the distraction in which the country has been plunged, had, at different times, obtained as the price of their co-operation or forbearance, 32 additional villages, while others were favored by a reduction of their quit rent. There are no sunnuds for these indulgences, and as the whole of them were granted as expedients of the day by Managers temporarily entrusted with the administration of affairs, they would be invalid even if supported by documents. Godeyapauty Kistnamah the Doratanum of Godeyapaudoo, and Ootansing Ram Rauze the Doratanum of Gowree, and some others, had likewise taken possession of 28 villages belonging to the Zemindar which they held as they acquired them, by force. Many of these villages were in their hands so long that it is not possible at present to ascertain their real value. In the accounts sent to the Collector (where, to prevent notice some are entered at a mere pepper corn, and others as deserted,) they are stated to produce Rupees 8,876*, but it is well known that the real resources, are much more.

* 32 New Mocassahs,	6,561
28 Sircar villages,	2,315
	8,876

66. The town peons had acquired strength in even a still greater degree. In Fusly 1216, when Doogarauze was Manager, they consisted of 556 men, kept up at an expense of Rupees 13,688 per annum. Their number has since increased to 1,405, and the charge on that account to Rupees 19,000. Besides this allowance which was paid from the revenue of the Zemindary, they were entitled to levy contributions from the villages. In general their authorized claim on this account was restricted to the usual batta for the number of days they were employed in the business of collection, but it has been customary to allow certain favored individuals* to levy, in lieu thereof, a gross annual sum from each village within their respective ranges, as well as other minor perquisites at the time of harvest.† Since the administra-

* A person holding this privilege is called "sistoo."

† A Sheave of Paddy from each ryot.
A double hand full of grain at the thrashing floor.
A pot of Jaggery from each ryot cultivating Sugar Cane.

Demand during Doogarauze's management.	937 0 0
Present demand,	5,054 8 0
Increase,	4,117 8 0

tion of Doogarauze the number of persons entitled to this privilege had increased from 228 to 364—and the rate of demand, which was then only 4 or 6 Rupees according to the size of the village, had risen in many instances, to 31 Rupees. The addition thus made to the income of the peons is Rupees 4,117-8-0.

67. In compliance with the instructions conveyed in Mr. Secretary Stonhouse's letter dated 14th December 1832 appointing me Commissioner in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts, I left Madras by dawk on the 20th of that month, and after staying a week at Vizagapatam to provide myself with tents, servants, &c. which, at that season of the year, could not be brought up by sea, I reached Chicacole on the 8th January 1833; but having been attacked by a very severe illness on the following day, I was not able to go to Kimedy until the 18th February.

68. My first object after I had made myself acquainted with the real state of affairs, was to get rid of the 1,000 armed peons entertained during the management of Pudmanaba Deo, and, at the time of my arrival in Kimedy, still kept up at an expense of Rupees 5,178 per mensem, and to supply their place by re-establishing the former post of two Companies of Sepoys near the town. Viewing their conduct in the most favorable light experience had shown that they were not able to cope with the rebel faction, and as they had never rendered any effective service they had no claim on the Government.

69. The Bissoyes sent me several petitions written in a style more than usually respectful, the principal object of which appeared to be the recall of Guzzaputty Putta Maha Davy and her re-establishment in the management, but I found that these persons were the tools of *Gopanaudputnaick*,* and *Rakana Chendroodoo*, who, too wily to stand forward themselves, made use of their names. The past history of the Zemindary abundantly shewed the fatal influence these individuals possessed over the town peons. The number and daring character of that lawless body, gave the ascendency to any party they joined. With the Rajah personally they have been accustomed to hold little intercourse. Naturally of a timid and suspicious disposition he feared their turbulent character and never required their attendance except on occasions of ceremony, or excursions of pleasure, when the custom of the country made it necessary for him to appear in state. The only masters they knew were the Muzmadar* and Sirdar.†

* Gopenaudputnaik.
† Rakanah Chendroodoo.

It was from them they were accustomed to receive their orders and their allowances, and it was through them only that they had to hope for favor or to fear displeasure. The former had been frequently in charge of the Zemindary, and even when not possessing the name, had generally exercised the authority of Manager. The latter was their immediate superior. Although taken three times from the district under accusations which they knew to be well founded, they had seen them restored to power and station to wreak their revenge on those who had been the cause of their disgrace. It could hardly be expected that men thus situated and accustomed from childhood to scenes of violence, would hesitate to comply with any instructions they received from such a quarter. Every motive likely to weigh with persons of their profession and situation in life—the prospect of plunder and the dread of punishment, dictated obedience. Former impunity made the danger of retribution too little and too distant to be thought of.

70. It is difficult to convey an idea of the state of public feeling when I arrived in the Zemindary. Although every voice concurred in ascribing the misfortunes of the country to the intrigues of the *Gopenadaputnaik* and *Rakana Chendroodoo*, the return of those persons from confinement, even after conviction by the Court, produced so strong a distrust of our ability or inclination to punish them, that no one was bold enough to appear openly as their accuser. Many of the most respectable inhabitants of the Zemindary came to me in the night, and their information often proved valuable, but at this period, as well as during the later operations, there were few who dared to brave the risk of shewing themselves to be friendly to our cause. On the part of the native servants there was a still further motive for concealment. It was notorious that abuses had been practised, if not with their aid, at least with their knowledge, and they knew that the fall of the principals would be productive of danger to all. Under these circumstances the only hope that remained was to gain the confidence of some one acquainted with the secret history of past occurrences, and possessing courage and influence sufficient to expose the truth. I was fortunate in finding such a man in Dausooputnaik, one of the Mootta Curnums. Whatever may have been the former conduct of this person, (and there is scarcely an individual among the Curnums who was not more or less concerned in former disturbances) the assistance he has now rendered to the public interests, entitles him to expect that it will be forgotten.

71. The service first rendered by this man was in obtaining for me three notes written by the persons just mentioned to the Bissanee* of Goomah, and, what was even of still greater consequence, he enabled me to bring into Court as a witness the private servant of the Bissoye, who had never before held any communication with a European, and whose evidence no exercise of authority could have secured. The notes show so clearly the origin and motives of the disturbances and the part taken by the different confederates, that I shall transcribe them at length. The purport of the first explains by whose direction it was written. Veeraburroo Chitraburroo is one of the titles of the Goomah Bissoye. " From Condoopurty* Runga " Charloo to Veeraburroo Chitraburroo and " Thautrauze." " Rakana Chendroodoo, on Sunday sent the following " message for you. 'Go to the fort (Goomah) collect the Mocassadars ' and plunder the Fair to be held on Tuesday the last day of the moon, ' at Balada, and four villages. The collections will then be stopped. ' If this is not done the collections will be got in, and my business will ' not be effected, therefore you must by all means plunder.' " The " reason of the Moodely (the then Manager) going to Baugoosalah is " this. The Bissoyes of 7 forts came there, and Jeringhee Bissoye " pledged himself by an oath to the Moodely that he and Gowdoojanah " will get in the collections, and went away—after which they laid in " wait on the road of Paureecotah, wounded the Sayer peon, and robbed " him of the seal, his badge and the money he was carrying. If you " also plunder 4 villages and the Fair it will be well. I have written " this for your information—send me word on Saturday whether you " have plundered the villages or not—Thursday 25th of Aushweejum " corresponding with the October. I would come to you, but I am not " well and therefore send this letter by Seewaramoodoo.

* Note—The mother of the young Bissoye and the present head of the family.

* One of Godeyapaud's people.

72. The second note was to the following effect. " From Rakanah Chendroodoo to Goomah Cristnachendroodoo Bissoye and Gybah* Dundashana dated February 2d 1832."

* A chief subject to Goomah.

" By your letter everything is understood. Pudmanaba Deo intends to go through the western pass—therefore collect the people of Goomah and Godeyapaudoo, and the peons of the four streets, and Ramrauze and Keerteeroy, and stockade the Minegaum road and let no one pass,—I will come with Pudmanaba Deo. After I reach Minegaum, let

* The hill forts.

Juggely Bissoye take a party and go by the way of the forts,* and take the peons who are there, and burn some villages on the eastern side, and also go to Teckaly and burn it (its villages). Let Godeyapaud burn four villages in the Havelly (Government) lands. If you do this I will prevent the troops from going westward by bringing Pudmanaba Deo back here—you should do this business quickly—you wrote for beaten rice—there is none to be got here—you can get it at Goonoopoorum. What more need I write—Thursday 2d Paulgoomah answering to 2d February."

73. The third note was written by Gopenaudaputnaick.

* Vide para 37.

" From the four* streets &c. to Goomah and Godeyapaud."

" If we burn our own country what shall we gain by it? therefore " attack Teckaly and the Havelly (Government) lands—you are sensi- " ble—what more need to write."

74. It is a curious fact that the instructions given in these notes were literally fulfilled. The reference to the Manager in the first distinctly marks the year in which it was written to have been 1818, as it was then only that the office was held by a Moodely. The records show that the Fair and village of Balada and the village of Cooroosunda and others were plundered on the appointed day viz. Tuesday the 29th September 1818 and it was proved by unquestionable evidence before the special Commission, at Chicacole, that *Rakana Chendroodoo* accompanied Pudmanaba Deo when he marched against the rebels in the western talook at the time indicated in the 2d note, that, while there, he kept up a constant communication with the insurgents, apprising them of the period and nature of the attacks contemplated against them, and regulating all their movements; that he endeavoured to induce Pudmanaba Deo to enter into a compromise by exaggerated representations of the superiority of the rebel force; and that finding he was not likely to prevail upon him to return by other means, he at last had recourse to the expedient of detaching the party, who burnt the Bramin's street in Kimedy and some villages further to the eastward. It is shewn also by the records that the receipt of the 3d note was followed by the plunder of Teckaly and some of the Government (Havelly) villages.

75. My enquiries having satisfied me that the misdeeds of *Gopenaudputnaik* and *Rakana Chendroodoo* could be brought home to them, I determined to take them into custody, and in doing so, to apprehend also those among the town peons and others who had been most active in the insurrection. The daring conduct of this turbulent body on for-

mer occasions led us to expect resistance, but as any attempt to add to the detachment then on the spot would be likely to excite suspicion, and as the late Major Baxter, who, with that zeal which so strongly marked his character, had accompanied me to Kimedy in order that he might be prepared for any service that might arise by obtaining a previous knowledge of the country, concurred with me in opinion that the force then on the spot, consisting of 2 Companies of the 41st Regiment N. I. under Captain Logan, and the Jemadar's party forming my escort, was quite sufficient to put down any opposition that might be offered, the troops were moved to a tope near my camp very early on the morning of the 9th March and when it became light, we proceeded with them into the town to be ready to support the local civil establishment, if necessary. In order to guard against any endeavour that might be made to stockade the passes and cut off our communications, two additional Companies were, by previous arrangement moved up from Chicacole, so as to arrive on the border of the Zemindary early on the same morning.

76. It proved, however, that these precautions were unnecessary. The appearance of the troops and the determination evinced to carry our purpose through created a panic, which enabled us to accomplish our object without bloodshed. The only person* who escaped was shortly after delivered up by the Zemindar† of Pedda Kimedy, where he had endeavoured to conceal himself.

* Ramachendra Dora.
† Peetamber Deo.

77. On searching the house of Rakana Chendroodoo some papers were found which still more clearly shewed the connection existing between him and the rebels, and the influence he possessed over them. It will be sufficient here to quote the following letter addressed to him by Juggunnathaputnaick the confidential follower of Godeyapaud and Curnum of Warnassee under date 13th September 1832. "Godeya-"pauty Kistnamah Dora and Nursingaputnaick are in the habit of send-"ing letters and peons to you regarding what happens and act agreeably "to your orders. They are also desirous of conversing with you,—"Goomah also has written a letter to you—you at all times assist Goo-"mah and Godeyapaud and they are at all times friendly to you. I "wrote you a letter and sent it by a couple of peons of Godeapaudoo "regarding the intelligence you sent to me by Lutchiah. They (mean-"ing the insurgents) are leaving the pass, and proceeding to the hills

* The Sirdar of the Sibbendy peons raised by the Collector and discharged after my arrival —Para 68.

"agreeably to your orders. As Baskera-"rauze* is our man they will not hereafter "attack the Company's troops—we are pro-"ceeding to Narrainpoorum through the "Narmanagrum pass, accompanied by Ram Rauze and Keertyroydoo—"you have the power to protect Goomah and Godeapaudoo and the "4 streets of Purlah Kimedy as well as our protector (the Rajah.)"

From Government 28th March 1833.

78. In the Criminal proceedings instituted before the Special Commission appointed by Government under Regulation XX of 1802, these documents and those above quoted formed the subject of special charges against *Gopenaudputnaik* and *Rakana Chendroodoo* individually. The other instances selected as matter of accusation were the audacious attack made upon the troops under Captain Keating in August 1831, and the forcible usurpation of the western and southern parts of the Zemindary in 1832. In these they were charged with having counselled and abetted the acts of the rebels, and were arraigned conjointly with others who had been the active perpetrators of their designs. A list of the prisoners sent by me to Chicacole for trial is annexed to this report, and the result of their trials is there stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

1st May 1833.

79. As there did not appear to be anything requiring my presence in Kimedy pending the trials, I passed through the hills to Palkondah in the Vizagapatam Zillah where the troops of Government had already been engaged in hostilities with the rebel chiefs of Atsapoowulsah. The occurrences in this latter Zemindary, will form the subject of a separate report. Suffice it to observe in this place that having during my stay there received information from the peons of the proprietor of Kurkawulsah, that Godeyapaud the descendant of the chief of the same name who took the lead in the rebellion of 1816 and the individual referred to in the letters quoted above and in all the occurrences of late years was concealed in a small village near Goomah,* I desired them to make an attempt to take him—unfortunately the noise caused by removing the bushes which had been placed in the path to obstruct the approach to his hut, gave the alarm sufficiently early to enable him to escape into the jungle, but his wife and son, and all the other members of his family who had not fallen into our hands before, were apprehended. The

Para. 37.

* One of the 9 Bissoye Forts in Purlah Kimedy.

27th May.

11th May 1833.

same peons had previously taken some iron vessels containing 2,000 and odd Rupees in money, and a large quantity of gold and silver ornaments, cloths and brass utensils the spoils of former insurrections and robberies which he had buried in the hills.

80. As it was now clear that this chief though publicly proclaimed, was protected by the Goomah people, I called upon the Bissanee * to deliver him up. At first she appeared disposed to comply, but her more refractory relations and adherents prevented her from doing so, thus cancelling the claim which her former conduct had given her to our favor and good will, and leaving me no alternative but to consider her in the same light as the person she was harbouring. It was the first act of open rebellion that had occurred in Kimedy since my arrival, and being publicly known, it was not possible to overlook it. I therefore returned as soon as my business in Palkondah would admit of my leaving that part of the country, and having again tried in vain to bring the Bissanee to a sense of what she owed to the Government, I considered it my duty to declare the territory belonging to Goomah* to be under Martial Law, and to endeavour to exact obedience by treating her as a rebel. Parties were accordingly sent to surprise her and her partisans then collected at Kallakotah (a large village 4 miles beyond Goomah and 16 miles from Kimedy) but in this, as in many other instances, our ignorance of distances baffled us—the day broke before they reached their destination, and the main object was thus frustrated; but the ease with which they penetrated to a place before considered by the inhabitants to be inaccessible to our troops, and the loss sustained by their opponents alarmed the Bissanee and her followers so much, that they fled from their own territory to the hills between the two* Kimedies and Jegpoor, inhabited by Conds who own no allegiance to any chief, and left Goomah and its dependent villages entirely deserted. At this time the Bissoye of Jeringhee acted with us, and having joined Major Baxter at Goomah, accompanied him with his peons to reduce the neighbouring hill posts. None of the regulars were wounded, but some Sibbendies employed to escort rice, &c. to camp, were attacked and driven back, leaving one of their number and the provisions behind them. Two others were wounded. The apparent healthiness of the men induced Major Baxter to remain on the hills for some time, and those who did not come down within the first 5 or 6 days were

* 29th May 1833.

* 23d June.

* Purlah Kimedy and Chinna Kimedy.

afterwards attacked by fever. It proved however to be of a mild nature and yielded readily to medicine.

81. The favorable impression which the conduct of the Jeringhee Bissoye in this service had made on Major Baxter, and the influence he was known to possess over all the other *Chiefs* in the eastern side of the hills, made me desirous to improve our intercourse with him, in the hope that I might through him, succeed in getting possession of Godeypaud, and Juggely and Dombooroo of Goomah, who were represented to be the instigators of the Bissanee's acts; and as the Manager* whom I found in the Zemindary, and who I then considered and still believe, to have played a false part, had now been removed at my request, I left his successor with strict injunctions to do all in his power to effect that object; and the rainy season having commenced, I proceeded to Bimlipatam for the purpose of prosecuting the inquiries I had been directed to make into the affairs of the Vizianagrum Zemindary. Kimedy was then in peace, and the people were daily returning to their deserted villages. Ootansing Ram Rauze* was known to have sought safety in the wilds of Chinna Kimedy about 80 miles from his home, and although Godeyapaudoo, † relying on the fidelity of his former confederates, remained in the neighbourhood of his old haunts, the capture of his family and principal followers, and the loss of his property had rendered him powerless, and there appeared reason to hope that the examples likely to be made of the prisoners sent for trial before the Special Commission at Chicacole, would lead to his being given up.

* Dhelly Juggannathem, who was appointed Manager on the death of Pudmanaba Deo.

July 1838.

* Para. 60.

† Para. 60.

82. I had always supposed that if the prisoners were convicted of the heinous crimes laid to their charge, which, from the strength of the evidence, I could not doubt, their lives would be forfeited, but I found, on receiving a copy of the proceedings of the Foujdaree Udalut upon the trials of Narsinga Rauze* and others, that, as the ordinary Criminal Law then stood, treason and rebellion were not punishable by death, and that the Judges had sentenced them to transportation for life as the highest penalty in their power to inflict. It may perhaps be true that among a race wedded to caste and prejudices as the natives of India generally are, banishment beyond sea may be as much dreaded by the individual who is to suffer, as death itself; but in a district like Kimedy, and after the events which I have endeavoured to describe, it was necesssary, as an

* Para 60 and Enclosure No. 1.

example to the turbulent and to give encouragement to the peaceable part of the community, that the punishment should be such as to be seen by the people, and to convince them by the evidence of their senses that an end was put for ever to the outrages which had been so long practised with impunity by the great criminals whom justice had now overtaken. The inhabitants had expected the public execution of their oppressors, and they learnt with dismay that their lives had been spared. They could not understand the reason of this result, so contrary to what had been anticipated, and could not believe that though permitted to live, they would be effectually cut off from returning to their former courses. It was enough to fill them with fear to know that they were to live. The effect produced by the promulgation of the Court's decision was so great and so universal, and so prejudicial to the public peace, that it was absolutely necessary to counteract it, and the incursions of the Sourahs who had lately come down from the hills, and attacked some of the villages, having caused much alarm, it appeared to me that the proclamation of Martial* Law throughout the Zemindary (till then confined to the Goomah territory) was the only measure by which I could hope to restore the confidence of the inhabitants, and secure the tranquillity of the country. The Officer Commanding the Division concurring in this opinion it was proclaimed accordingly on the 29th August 1833.

* Note—By Martial Law (Regulation VII of 1808) treason and rebellion are capital crimes.

83. About this period the Bissoye of Jeringhee, who had been for some time in communication with the new Manager, undertook to effect the apprehension of Godeyapaud, and of Juggely and Dombooroo of Goomah, if I would engage to reward that service by recognizing the son of the Goomah Bissanee as the chief of the fort, and districts, hitherto held by the family—a condition which seemed to show that she was a party to the proposal. The late† misconduct of this woman made it a question whether I ought to accede to these terms; but the consideration that she had* formerly rendered me essential service, that her son was too young to be held responsible for any thing that had since occurred, and that the capture of the chiefs whom it was proposed to give up, was likely to tend greatly to the permanent establishment of tranquillity, induced me to wave this objection, and I consented. The person through whom my subsequent communications with the Bissoye were carried on was Dussarattee Jenna a member of the town peons, and the individual who, after Raka-

† Para 80.

* Para 71.

nachendroodoo and Gopenauthaputnaick, possessed the greatest influence over that body. The general character of this man gave little security for his fidelity, but having been selected by the Bissoye as the channel through which he wished our intercourse to be conducted, it was necessary that I should betray no distrust, and I had hopes that the prospect of obtaining the situation before held by Chendroodoo might induce him to be true to his duty in this instance.

84. As it was of importance that I should be in the neighbourhood when the period fixed for the fulfilment of the Bissoye's engagement should arrive, I left Bimlipatam in the middle of October with the intention of proceeding to Kimedy, but on arriving at Chicacole I received a summons requiring me to attend a General Court Martial about to be held at Masulipatam as an evidence on Lieutenant Sprye's defence, and I was in consequence obliged to stay there until I could receive instructions from the Government. Lieutenant Sprye having required the D. J. A. General to repeat the summons, notwithstanding the representation made to him through that Officer that my absence was likely to be attended with great injury to the public service, I had no alternative under the orders conveyed in Mr. Secretary Eliott's letter dated 1st November last but to comply. I therefore left Chicacole on the 15th of that month, and by travelling day and night arrived at Masulipatam on Monday the 18th when I found that the Court had adjourned till Thursday the 21st in consequence of the illness of the Deputy Judge Advocate. Lieutenant Sprye having stated it to be necessary that he should bring forward other witnesses before he called me, I was not examined until Friday the 22d, on the evening of which day I started on my return and reached Kimedy on the morning of the 29th November.

To the D. J. A. G. dated 17th October 1833.
From Government dated 23d October 1833.
From Government dated 1st November 1833.
From the D. J. A. G. dated 7th November 1833.

November 1833.

85. At the time of my departure from Kimedy it was my belief that the Bissoye of Jeringhee was sincere in his professions—even supposing him to be otherwise however, it was policy not to shew our suspicions until the crops should be got in, or circumstances should enable us to obtain sufficient proof of his treachery to justify our making ourselves masters of his person, which could have been effected without difficulty at any time, so long as Jenna was kept in ignorance of our intentions. Major Baxter, who still commanded in Kimedy, was acquainted with all that had passed as well as my views for the future, and I left

Chicacole in the fullest confidence that nothing was likely to occur which could endanger the then existing tranquillity.

86. The death of the Bissoye's wife just before my departure gave him a plea for a short delay, but unfortunately the day finally mentioned, by him as the period when he would be prepared to fulfil his promise arrived during my absence, and Major Baxter, impatient at the further delay of a few days which the Bissoye then represented to be necessary to the successful accomplishment of his plans, and hoping that his own presence at Narrainpoor the village of one of the Bissoye's where the delivery was, to be made, would accelerate the performance of his engagement, determined to proceed thither in person. The difficulties which this step would throw in the way of the chief of Jeringhee, supposing him to be honest in his professions, by making known to Godeyapaud and his friends the secret understanding between him and the Officers of Government were represented to Major Baxter by the Manager and my Sheristadar (whom I had sent to Kimedy when I went to Masulipatam) but in his anxiety to attain an object he had so much at heart, he viewed the matter in a different light, and persisted in his original intention, which he carried into execution on the morning of the 17th November— no opposition having been offered to his progress to Narrainpoor and relying apparently on the good understanding which existed between him and the Bissoye during the operations in Goomah, Major Baxter now determined to obtain a personal interview with him at his own fort. Having formed this resolution he sent on a Havildar's party with supplies, and on the morning of the 21st November he set out himself accompanied by Lieutenant Fair and a few Sepoys. The Havildar who had gone in advance finding the road obstructed by trees, halted, and sent back information. Even this appears to have raised no doubt in the mind of Major Baxter, who continued to proceed without ordering his men to load or taking any precaution against surprise, until he was unexpectedly fired upon by an unseen enemy at a turning in the narrow path, and received a ball in his only remaining arm, which eventually proved fatal. The Havildar who was walking by his side was shot through the knee* at the same moment. Thus disabled and seeing that perseverance would risk the lives of his men without any object, the Major determined to return, and fought his way back to Narrainpoorum without further loss. His last note to me mentioning his determination to proceed to Jerin-

17th November 1833.

21st November.

* His leg has since been amputated.

ghee and the intelligence of the sad result of that step, reached me together when I was about 30 miles to the southward of Vizagapatam, and I foresaw but too plainly the evils which have followed. I trust that nothing I have here said will be considered to reflect on the lamented individual to whom allusion has been made. The Government never had a braver or more zealous officer, or one more kind to his men or more devoted to the service. An imperfect acquaintance with the character of the singular race with whom it fell to him to communicate led him to attribute the apprehensions of the Manager to timidity, and under this impression he thought them unworthy of notice; but it is due to his memory to state that in my communications with him during the many months we acted together, I found him ever ready to attend to my wishes and further my views, and I feel confident that if I had not been called away from that part of the country, the fatal event which led to his death could never have occurred.

29th November 1833.

87. On reaching Kimedy I found that the Bissoyes who had been concerned in the late conflict, besides attacking the posts which had been established for the protection of the country, had commenced a war upon the defenceless inhabitants in the hope that they would, by such means, induce the public authorities to seek for peace by resorting to the former system of conciliation and concession. In pursuance of this long established course, a letter was addressed to Captain Campbell who had succeeded to the Command of the troops, in the name of the 4* streets (meaning thereby the town peons) and the 9 Bissoyes, requiring as the terms on which tranquillity might be restored and the revenue secured, that the claims of the peons should be satisfied, the guards which had been posted for the protection of the people and their crops withdrawn, and the country given up to the management of the Rajah. On the morning of the 24th November a guard of 12 Sibbendies stationed at Gaurabundah had been attacked, by a party of peons belonging to the Bissoyes and driven from their post with one man wounded. On the 27th, a similar attack had been made on the post of regulars under an European officer at Narrainpooram, which was repulsed. On the same day the village of Korasundah was burnt and plundered and several of the inhabitants badly wounded. During the nights of the 28th and 29th four other villages had shared the same fate. Very early on the morning after my arrival viz. the 30th the Naigue's party which

* Vide Para 37.

1. Bitten singhy.
2. Adabah.
3. Loodabah.
4. Arebah.

had been sent to occupy Gauralumdah after the Sibbendies left it, were assailed by a large body of the enemy, who, though obliged to retire by the arrival of a party from Kimedy under Captain Campbell who had followed the direction of the firing, succeeded in burning some of the houses. It will be observed on reference to the Map that all these transactions occurred in the eastern division of the Zemindary. The hill chiefs in this quarter are the Bissoye* of Royagudda, who takes precedence* of all the rest, and, with larger revenues, possesses the means of maintaining a greater number of armed retainers; and the Bissoyes of Lawaniacottah, Gundahutty, Narrainpoor and Narmanagrum. The town of Lawaniacottah is situated near some hills which form a pass between the villages lying to the eastward of Kimedy and those adjoining the Turlah Zemindary to the north east. As usual on occasions of this kind, the communication between these two divisions of the Zemindary was stockaded by means of felled trees and bamboos for a distance of five miles, and the revenue Officers were cut off from all intercourse with the country beyond. The road leading to the sea coast was obstructed in a similar manner, but the precautions taken by Captain Campbell prevented any such measure in the Neelacuntee pass, where Captain Keating's detachment was attacked in 1831.

* Para 2.

Para 60.

88. The situation in which I was thus suddenly and unexpectedly placed, was one of much difficulty and embarrassment. So far as could then be seen, the Jeringhee Bissoye could not be said to have been guilty of treachery. He had written to Major Baxter deprecating his occupation of Narrainpoorum as bearing the appearance of hostile intentions, and requesting him to return, and some allowance was to be made for prejudices which had grown out of the general state of the country, and the suspicious nature of men who do not themselves hesitate about the means so long as their object can be obtained, and there were many who thought that the attempt to go to Jeringhee without the consent of the Bissoye, although it did not justify, must at least be regarded as a palliation of what had occurred. On the other hand, the violence subsequently committed on the inhabitants, the attacks made upon our posts, and the shutting up the passes, were acts of open rebellion which were universally believed to have been instigated by this chief, and this belief added to the fatal result of Major Baxter's wound, made his guilt so great in the eyes of the people, that nothing but a candid explanation of his conduct could justify me in holding out any

hope that pardon could be extended to him—any advances towards this point could only originate with him. All I could do was to encourage him indirectly to represent his case. My endeavors to this end proved ineffectual. The letters before addressed by him to myself and the people about me, were either written or signed by his own hand. Those received at this period were in an unknown hand, and without any signature. In purport too they were evasive and unsatisfactory, requiring the removal of our posts as a necessary preliminary to any exertion on his part, and pledging him to nothing. This added to the rebellious conduct of the other Bissoyes and Doratanums, (to whom, knowing the deference those people usually pay to their Rajahs, I caused* the Zemindar to write, reminding them of their duty, and requiring its performance, which letters were only answered by the commission of further outrages,) seemed to leave no alternative but to assert the authority of Government with all the means in my power. There were however many considerations which made it desirable to postpone active measures for a time. The first object at that moment was to enable the ryots to get in the then ripening harvest. Having provided for this as far as our force, then consisting of only five Companies of the 41st Regiment, one of which had just arrived, admitted, by posting guards in the places most exposed to incursions from the hills, it was my wish to refrain from any act of open hostility until we should be prepared at all points to prosecute the contest with vigour. The season had not yet arrived when the troops could be exposed to the heavy dews of the night without danger of fever, and every day brought us nearer to the time when the climate would be healthy and the produce reaped. We were moreover entirely unprovided with Artillery without which active operations are attended with greater loss of life, and make less impression on the enemy, who, from their knowledge of every path and the difficult nature of the country they inhabit, are able to assail our parties from situations where musketry alone has little or no effect. Time therefore was everything to us, and as the chiefs whose hills border the eastern valley, were notoriously under the influence of the Jeringhee Bissoye, there seemed reason to hope that our refraining from hostilities might induce him to prevent further violence towards the inhabitants, in the hope of conciliating the favor and forgiveness of the Government. There was however one point where the adoption of some immediate step was unavoidable. So long as the passage between the two eastern parts of the Zemindary remained impassable, the villages beyond the fort of the Lawaniacottah Bissoye would remain in his possession, and he had already burnt* one of them.

* 3d December 1853.

* Gopilly.

4th December 1833.

To open this communication was indispensable, and I therefore dispatched a party of 60 town peons with orders to clear the road, and take post at the other extremity of the pass—as these men are the servants of the Rajah, and the organs through whom all revenue and police duties are supposed to be executed, and had moreover borne a part in every disturbance that had taken place, I thought my employing them would have less appearance of a hostile intention than the movement of regular troops. They were headed by one of their own body, Naullah Jugganah, in whom I was disposed to place confidence, and if resistance should be made, their conduct was likely to give me the means of judging how far their professions of fidelity could be relied upon. The result shewed that I could refrain from active operations no longer without compromising the authority of the Government. The party was fired upon as soon as they arrived within shot, and their ammunition having been exhausted in forcing their way past the first two stockades, they were obliged to return and fell back to Gaurabundah, with the loss of one of their number. The person who fell proved to be nearly related to one of the head peons of the party, and the desire of revenge was so strong that they were anxious to renew the conflict, but there was no longer any motive for employing them alone, and after what had happened, it was desirable that our measures should be such as to shew that the Government had both the determination and the power to vindicate its authority. The rebels had now commenced the work of destruction in other parts of the Zemindary and had revenged themselves upon one* of the villages which they supposed to be friendly to the Sirkar, by murdering the four head ryots.

6th December 1833.

* Paudaly.

89. The natural difficulties of the country, and the advantage the insurgents possessed in their knowledge of all the paths and the facility of stockading them, made it probable that the contest into which we were about to enter, would be attended with much exposure of the troops, and any failure or reverse arising from incorrect information, was likely to be productive of the worst consequences. At this crisis, an accurate map of the Zemindary would have relieved me from much anxiety, but in the survey of Kimedy, as in that of all the other districts in the Sirkars, the space which ought to shew the hilly tracts was blank. The records contained no information regarding the operations of the troops on former occasions, which could afford us any assistance. The public servants with me had no local knowledge, and I could obtain no aid from

the establishment of the Collector. A large party of the Sibbendy corps had been stationed in the Zemindary for a long time, but no individual among them would acknowledge any acquaintance with the hill people or the country they inhabit, although I afterwards discovered that one of them was nearly connected by marriage with the Bissoye of Jeringhee—and let me here state, once for all, what justice to myself and others renders it necessary I should state somewhere, that during the whole course of the late arduous service, no one near the person of the Rajah or among the public servants employed in Kimedy, excepting the present manager, (who, at the time I have been speaking of, had only lately been appointed, and had yet every thing to learn) ever rendered the slightest assistance in obtaining intelligence, or distinguished himself in any way—a striking proof of the inefficiency of the revenue establishment and of the evils resulting from the system hitherto prevailing, under which every thing was left to the discretion of the manager, and neither the Collector nor his cutcherry acquired any local information or held any intercourse with the people. I was obliged to feel my way in the best manner I could, with the help of persons not in public employ; and, but for the active aid received from the proprietor of the neighbouring estate of Kurkavulsah, who, at no small risk to his own person and villages, exerted himself unremittingly in the cause, and lent me the best peons we had, the issue must have been very different. To those who are not acquainted with the occurrences of the last five and twenty years, it has perhaps been matter of surprise, that I should have experienced so much difficulty in acquiring information, but the habits and character of a people depend upon the nature of the rule under which they live, and we cannot expect to find the same state of society in a district which has so long been the scene of anarchy and violence, and where all power and authority has been in the hands of the prevailing faction of the day, as in one that has enjoyed the blessings of peace and good government. It was not that there were not individuals who were well affected towards the Government. The great body of the cultivators undoubtedly were so, but they, like others possessing property in the neighbourhood, were afraid of making themselves objects of suspicion to the rebels. The feeling was a natural one, and the contrast between the villages belonging to Jeypoor, and those in Purlah Kimedy, shewed but too plainly its justice. In the former the houses were well covered and the inhabitants living in security. In the latter, all the houses, which had not been burnt, were unroofed, and nothing was left that could be set fire to, or carried away. It was not to be expected that the manager of the Jeypoor Rajah would run the risk of involving his villages in the

ruin and desolation, he saw around him, by interfering in a struggle in which he had no concern. But though many were restrained by fear, there were also many who had an interest in the continuance of disturbances. To the influential chiefs and their followers, and the multitude of lower auxiliaries who have been accustomed to assist in the work of plunder, to the goldsmiths and other agents who have been employed to dispose of the spoils,—to the renters and principal farmers to whom the incursions of the rebels afforded a plea for evading the fulfilment of their engagements with the Sircar, and to the various classes of peons whose continuance in employment depended on the country remaining unsettled, the restoration of peace and tranquillity was the last thing to be desired.

90. The Bissoyes had added greatly to the old defences on the frequented roads to their forts by a continued series of barriers formed by felling the trees and bamboos growing on either side, and it was found on examination afterwards, that the situations fixed on for this purpose, had been selected with great judgment. Fortunately I had gained a sufficient general knowledge of the country to be aware that the cultivated parts of the territory belonging to most of these chiefs lay within our reach, and as many of them had acquired their Forts through the influence of the Bissoye of Jeringhee, to the exclusion of others, who, by the custom of the country, had superior claims to the succession, we were soon joined by partisans whose interests were identified with our own, and who eventually gained over the greater part of the peons in the service of their opponents. Some of the peons belonging to Royagudda, were the first who came over to us, and have throughout rendered the most essential aid. Having ascertained from them that there were bye-paths among the hills which though very narrow and intersected by deep and difficult ravines, were yet practicable, it was determined to change the scene of action by reducing that post (Royagudda) and Lawaniacottah, and securing the grain on which the insurgents depended for the subsistence of their retainers. Narrainpoorum and its produce were already in our hands. The attacks were successful in both instances, they were made separately by two parties, one under Lieutenant Fair, and the other under Lieut. Rochfort. Both parties after long and difficult marches which occupied the greater part of the night, succeeded in gaining the rear of the principal defences, and having reached their destination before they were discovered, the rebels were unable to make any effectual resistance.

10th December.

One sepoy only belonging to Lieut. Rochfort's detachment, was wounded. Royagudda was garrisoned by a party of regulars and some Sibbendies under a Native

Officers a stronger party under an European Officer being posted at Boorjingee, one of its dependent villages Lawaniacottah, and Gundahutty, which was taken about this time, were entrusted to the charge of the newly appointed Bissoyes, and Nowlah Juggunnah's party of town peons, the only members of that body who behaved well throughout. Para 88.

91. On examining the pass of Lawaniacottah at a subsequent period, it was found that, the obstacles opposed to a direct advance, were such as to render it defensible by a small body of resolute men against almost any enemy unprovided with artillery. The barriers on the first part of the road had been slightly constructed, apparently with the design of preventing any suspicion of the nature of that further on. After passing over an open piece of ground about a musket shot across, the road turned suddenly through a traverse in a strong bank of earth and stone, upon which a breastwork had been formed of logs, the whole entirely concealed by growing bushes, and flanked by an impenetrable jungle. Para. 88. It was at this spot that the town peons were repulsed. The bank was evidently the work of times long past and was admirably adapted for the purpose, affording at once the complete command of an advancing foe, and an effectual defence against their fire. Behind it, the rebels had prepared a constant succession of impediments by cutting the adjacent bamboos and trees in such a way as to make them overlie the road. Defences of this kind require only a few hours to complete, and cannot be removed without great labour and loss of life.

92. The occupation of these Forts* and the command thereby gained over the Bissoye's resources, was a blow they had not expected. Royagudda in particular from being the key to Jeringhee, was likely to be of great advantage to us. The rebels felt this, and collected all their strength in the hope of retaking it, but they were afraid to attack the sepoys at close quarters, and the wall

No.	Names of the Forts.	Annual Cuttoobady.			Value of produce taken possession of by the Commissioner.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
*1	Royagudda	1,600	...	...	1,760	...	...
2	Narayanapoor	200	...	...	2,919	9	4
3	Wujjyagudda	350	...	...	440	...	...
4	Narmanagrum	60	...	...	660	...	...
5	Sarangoo	30	...	...	440	...	...
6	Gundahutty	250	...	...	660	...	...
7	Lawaniacottah	40	...	...	264	...	...
		1,930	...	...	7,143	9	4
8	Goommah	300	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jeringhee	300	...	...	...	...	...
		600	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total.	2,530	...	...	7,143	9	4

round the area occupied by the Ex-Bissoye's house formed an effectual guard against distant shots. The arrival of a brass one pounder, which the Rajah is accustomed to fire at festivals, prevented any further attempts. On the 15th December, 2 companies of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry arrived under Lieutenant Sherard, and were soon afterwards followed by the remainder of the 41st Regiment—a detachment of the 3d Light Infantry from Vizianagrum taking their place at Chicacole. Major Nash had now assumed the command of all the troops engaged on this service. In a country like Kimedy where a great many of the villages are skirted by high hills, and all the houses are thatched and constructed entirely of wattled bushes plastered with mud, it is not possible to prevent the occasional destruction of a few houses and stocks of grain by secret incendiaries. The instances however were very few in which any serious injury was sustained.

93. About this time some of the Town peons who, from having been the most daring and forward in the late insurrections had fled from Kimedy, requested to be permitted to serve, offering as a test of their sincerity to take the Bissoye of Narmanagrum and hold his fort for the Government. From their acquaintance with the haunts and plans of the insurgents, with whom they were known to be still in constant communication, there could be no doubt of their ability to render valuable aid, if they could be brought to join heartily in the cause, and as no harm could result, even if they should prove unfaithful, I allowed them to make the attack, sending with them two of my own peons to witness what passed. From them I learnt that the party on arriving within a short distance, discharged some Matchlocks without any apparent object, and that the place was found to be entirely deserted. These facts seemed suspicious, still, as two of the peons were killed and several wounded in an encounter which subsequently occurred, I thought they had been faithful, and, in this belief, I continued to employ them at the outposts; but their conduct afterwards gave me frequent cause to distrust them, and now that every thing is over, it is clear that they were treacherous throughout. They had warned the Bissoye of the engagement they had formed, and arranged that he should evacuate the place on their approach, but having been unexpectedly accompanied by my peons whom it was necessary to blind by some act of hostility, they set fire to the houses, which so exasperated the hill Chiefs who were assembled there, that they determined to take revenge by attacking them on their way back. It had always appeared extraordinary that they should have returned by a road known to be strongly defended instead of by one of the bye-paths with which they were familiar, but the mystery is now explained.

94. The principal places of rendezvous in the western division were Walladah, a Doratanum village close under the Goomah range of hills, and Murrepaudoo one of a number of small Sircar villages situated at the gorge of one of the passes leading into Palkondah and for many years past in the possession of Ram Rauze. Upon the rebels assembled at these places several attacks were made with success from the posts at Warranassee, Kundaba and Kottoor by detachments of the 41st Regiment, although from the men of this Regiment having suffered severely from fever, and from the numerous guards required for the protection of the people and their crops, there were few left for offensive operations. The insurgents were thus driven from these positions, but it was found that they could not be occupied permanently without a stronger force, and they fell again into their hands. Murrepaudoo proved to be completely commanded by hills. The * Officer Commanding the party engaged in the last attack of that place and a Jemadar and 2 men were wounded, also the guide and a peon.

* Lieut. Haly, 41st Regiment.
31st December 1833.

January.

95. On the 9th January a Company of Golundauze arrived from Madras with 4 small howitzers, and two three pounders, under Captain Horne, and on the 13th Major Nash and myself met General Taylor at Goppily, a village about 30 miles north east of Kimedy, where according to a previous arrangement, we were joined on the same morning by the rifle and flank Companies of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry from Berhampore under Captain Hewetson. On the 15th the camp arrived by short marches at Oopladah, and the different posts having been reinforced by parties sent ostensibly as reliefs, orders were issued for an attack upon Jeringhee, which, from its situation and the difficult nature of the approaches, was considered to be the most inaccessible position in the district.

96. Meanwhile to divert attention from the main object, and to prevent the rebel party in the western division from joining in the defence, the Officers Commanding the field posts of Warranassee* and Kundaba† had been directed to move upon Wulladah where Ramrauze (who, with his brother Juggunnatha Rauze had now returned from Panneekondah) had assumed the command as Head of the Doratanums. The place was taken without opposition, but a heavy fire was afterwards opened upon it, and Lieutenant Sherard received a Matchlock ball in the body which shortly afterwards proved fatal. A sepoy of his Regiment, who ran to his assistance, was likewise wounded, and as some sibbendies and town

* Lieut. Haly 41st Regt N. I.
† Lieut. Sherard 8th do. do.

Para 81.

peons, who had been directed to join them by another route, and were intended to be left in possession of the village, did not arrive, the detachments returned to Kundaba. After having gone about half way, they were suddenly fired upon from the neighbouring heights and sustained the further loss of one man killed and 3 wounded. The second discharge of the Howitzer however drove away the insurgents who appeared no more.

97. As it was known that the Bissoye expected the troops to advance to Jeringhee by the principal roads, which were strongly stockaded and defended by the united force of all the neighbouring Chiefs, the two parties* appointed for that duty were ordered to move early in the morning of the 18th, by which time it was hoped that three others, proceeding by bye-paths during the night, would succeed in getting behind the barriers, and be prepared to take the insurgents in the rear. A sixth party under a Native Officer with some peons lent to me by the Zemindar of Turlah, was directed to make a false attack upon Coepoorum, a place subject to Jeringhee with the view of drawing attention from that moving from Gaurabundah, whose route passed near that post.

* 1st. Captain Horne Artillery and Lieutenant Coxwell 49th N. I.
2d. Capt. Rippon 8th Regt. N. I.
18th January 1834.

98. The map prepared by Lieutenant Hill from such information as I had been able to obtain, (a copy of which was given to each of the Officers in command of parties) proved correct in all essential points; but the difficulties of the march were so great that the detachments from Royagudda* and Gaurabundah† which were incumbered by howitzers, did not arrive till the sun was far up; but that from Woopladah,‡ under the guidance of a prisoner|| who had been gained over by kindness to join our cause, and who was murdered a few days afterwards by order of the Bissoye in revenge for the important service he had rendered, reached the rear of the farthest stockade while it was yet dark, and the rebels finding themselves assailed at so many points where no danger had been apprehended, were compelled to evacuate their posts, and fled in the direction of Ramgherry in the Zemindary of Pedda Kimedy. Fortunately their attempt to destroy the village was only partially successful, a sufficient number of houses having been saved to afford cover to the party destined to remain there. The peons of the new Bissoyes of Royagudda, Lawaniacottah, and Gundahutty, accompanied the troops,

* Captain Hewetson 49th Regiment and Lieutenant Fair 41st Regt.
† Lieutenant Rolland Artillery and Lieutenant Rochfort 41st Regiment.
‡ Captain Campbell 41st Regiment and Lieutenant Forster of the 49th.
|| Juggurnauthen.

both as guides and allies, aud served zealously and faithfully. The only casualties from the fire of the enemy, occurred in the party under the Native Officer, who instead of making a false attack as was intended, endeavoured to take the village of Goepoorum, and sustained a loss of two men killed and one* very severely wounded. The fall of Jeringhee, which the people of the country had been accustomed to consider impregnable, and its occupation by our troops were soon followed by the capture of the Bissoyes of Royagudda* and Lawaniacottah† who were seized and delivered up by the peons who had till lately been in their service, and the other‡ hill Chiefs fearing that they would suffer the same fate, sued for pardon, and made professions of obedience, which however liable to suspicion, it was policy not to reject. The impossibility of communicating directly with any of the influential parties opposed to us had all along been felt to be a great drawback, and the advances then made, appeared to afford an opportunity of accomplishing this object. The reduction of the principal forts in the eastern Division and their occupation by new Chiefs selected by me, left nothing to apprehend in that quarter, and if any of the remaining hill Chiefs could be gained over to join our cause, the reduction of the Doratanums, who were collected in the western and southern parts of the Zemindary, would be an easy task. General Taylor and myself therefore proceeded to Nimgaum. Ramrauze* commanded in person at Walladah; his brother Juggunnatha† Rauze, and Aukoolatumpera Fakeer Rauze, in the tract of country under the western hills, beyond Baumany—and Godeyapaud‡, Aukoolatumpera, Jogerauze and Gurnall at Murrepaudoo, and Lubba to the South. The numerical strength of these parties was probably greatly exaggerated, but whatever it might be, the reinforcements* lately received afforded the means of subduing them. Early in the morning of the 30th January, a simultaneous attack was made upon the first and last parties with complete success, and strong detachments were left at Murrepaudoo* and Walladah† from which the rebels had been expelled. The loss sustained by the insurgents at Lubbah,‡ where they were completely surprised and handled so roughly as to

* One of the Turlah peons.

* Captured 23d January 1834.
† Captured 5th February „

‡ The Bissoyes of Narmanaggrum, Wujjyagudda, Nairanpoorum, and Seringhee, and the Bissanee, of Goomah.

* para 60.
† do. do.

‡ para 60.

* Note.—A part of the 3rd Light Infantry and 2 Companies of the 21st Regiment reached Kimedy on the 16th and 18th January. The remainder of the last mentioned regiment arrived in February and March.
January 30th 1834.

* Under Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Coxwell 49th.
† Under Captain Horne of the Artillery.
‡ Captain Campbell 41st.

be unable to carry off their killed and wounded, prevented them from collecting again in that quarter, but Gurnall* and his cousin Juggadoo with that remorseless ferocity which belonged to their character, continued to murder or mutilate all who had the misfortune to fall into their hands. The atrocities committed at this period would be beyond belief in any other part of the country. The Doratarrums and all those who had joined them in the hope of plunder, driven from the low country and dependent for the means of subsistence on the supplies afforded by the hill people, had become anxious for peace; and hoping to exact from our compassion what they found could no longer be obtained from our fears, wounded the defenceless inhabitants and sent them to me, (as Gurnall did the noseless victims of his brutality) with messages intimating that the same system would be pursued until an amnesty should be proclaimed, and that the consequences were on my head. In Ballairoo, a village situated within a few miles of my tents, three of the inhabitants were killed, and twenty three badly cut with swords and other weapons. The whole of them were children, or very old men and women. Many of their wounds were very severe, but through the humane exertions of the Medical Officer Dr. Gilchrist who happened to be in that part of the country, they all recovered. The insurgents made repeated efforts to drive the troops from Walladah, but the howitzers kept them at too great a distance to admit of their doing any execution. Of the loss they sustained it was not possible to form any idea. A few days after the occurrence of the outrage mentioned above, the rebel party in the fastnesses beyond Barmany, was attacked by the detachments at Warranassee and Kundaba, and from what I have since heard I have reason to believe it sustained considerable loss. A quantity of grain and cotton, of which they had just before robbed some merchants travelling to Jeypoor, was found concealed in a ravine on the skirts of the jungle near Walladah and was recovered, though not without a struggle, in which some loss was sustained on our side.

* Note.—The history of this man who from a common peon, became all at once the leader of a large body of adventurers, shows how rapidly the hope of plunder fills the ranks of the insurgents on occasions of this kind.

21st February 1834.

26th February.

99. The rebels had now retired to Byjelly, a village, or rather a cluster of villages, lying in the valley on the opposite side of the hills behind Walladah, and from that place very difficult of access; but from Buttely on the northern border of Kimedy, and from Goonoopoorum the principal village of a Talook bearing the same name in the country

of the Jeypoor Rajah, there are roads by which it may be reached without difficulty. As, however, the Goomah Bissoye, in a conference she had with the manager and my people after the capture of Jeringhee, had engaged to deliver up Godeyapaud and bring in the Doratanums to the eastward of the river Wamshadara, and the recent execution by sentence of a Court Martial of the Bissoyes of Royagudda,* and Lawaniacottah,† and of the influential‡ person belonging to Gundahutty (there was then no Bissoye) appearing likely to confirm her in the intentions she professed, it was thought prudent to postpone offensive operations in that quarter until we should see whether she was likely to fulfil her promise.

* Hanged 20th February. 1834.
† Do. 24th do.
‡ Curnum hanged 24th February 1834.

March 1834.

100. It was determined by General Taylor and myself to employ the interval in exploring the lower part of the Jeypoor country, and passing thence through the hills, to visit the Zemindaries of Coorpaum, Maringhee and Palkondah in the Vizagapatam Zillah. The Jeypoor Rajah was then very heavily in arrears to the Government, and it seemed probable that it might be necessary to attach parts of his territory. With the double view of preparing against such a contingency and to be ready for any service that might eventually occur in the direction of Bijellee, General Taylor ordered Major Leggatt, commanding the Head Quarters of the 3d Light Infantry, to accompany us, ostensibly as an escort, but really for the purpose of taking post at Goonoopoorum. The observations in regard to the Zemindaries just alluded to, will come more properly into my report upon the Vizagapatam District, but it may be useful here to mention, that after passing the boundary of Kimedy, the face of the country alters entirely. The hills gradually recede, giving a view of many miles in extent and the lands which, in Kimedy, yield little else than paddy and other articles of wet produce, are, in great part, high, and cultivated with dry grains.

101. I should here mention that in the early part of the month of March, 35 of the rebel adherents of the Ex-Bissoyes of Jeringhee, Gundahutty, and Coepoorum, were apprehended, among whom were several who had assisted in the attack on Major Baxter's party.

March 19th 1834.

102. On our return to Nimgaum we found that the Goomah Bissoye had fulfilled her engagement so far as to prevent further acts of aggression within the tract she had undertaken to keep quiet, but all endeavours to prevail upon her to perform the other parts of her promise were unavailing.

Each successive day produced some fresh excuse for delay, yet, such is the address of this extraordinary woman, who, unlike most of the men, writes and reads perfectly, that every person I sent to communicate with her returned with the belief that she was sincere. Thinking it possible she might be influenced by the Bissoye of Wujjyagudda, who had accompanied her to Goomah, with the ostensible view of obtaining an order for the restoration of his produce on the payment of his Cuttoobuddy, and who was nearly related to the Bissoye of Jeringhee, I required him to return to his own post; but even this had no effect. The anarchy which had existed so many years had hitherto united all these turbulent classes in one interest, and she feared that the Doratanums, who have long been under the influence of her fort, if admitted to favor, might throw off their allegiance to her, and perhaps disclose matters she was willing to conceal. It is not possible to convey any idea of the anxieties of this period. Those only who were on the spot, and participated in the feelings of the moment, can have any conception of the patience and temper necessary to deal with persons of this description. Tired out at length by her repeated evasions, I determined, if possible, to break the connection between her and the lowland chiefs by other means. In former insurrections these people had been able to enrich themselves by plundering their more peaceful neighbours and intercepting the public revenue, but those resources, and even the produce of their own villages, were now beyond their reach, and being reduced to great distress, there was reason to hope that some of them might be willing to desert a falling cause.

* Para 98.

The first who entered heartily into our interests was* Fakeer Rauze, the person mentioned in para 98 as one of the Commanders in the Barmany valley. He is one of four brothers who had followed the fortunes of Ram Rauze,

* Paras 81, 96 and 98.

and having accompanied him in his* concealment as well as on his subsequent return to Walladah, was intimately acquainted with the secret history of every thing that had passed. From this period, our success was rapid beyond

April 1834.
* Para 98.

my most sanguine expectations. On the 12th April, he seized and delivered up Gurnall* at Levery; and, on the ensuing night, he came to inform me that Godeyapaud distrusting his old associates, had returned to his former haunts in the hills near my tents. On the 15th he discovered his place of concealment, and had set out for the purpose of seizing him, when he learnt that he had already been taken by the Naidoo of Maulvah, who had long been suspected of supplying him with

provisions, and who, seeing that he could escape no longer and being unwilling that the reward should go to another, invited some peons from Teckaly, and surprised him in his hiding place. But before he could be brought to my camp he died of a blow he had received in the scuffle, and thus escaped a public execution to which he would undoubtedly have been condemned. The rapidity with which the news of his capture spread over the country, and the number of people, who collected within a few hours to satisfy themselves of his identity, and upbraid his corpse with the crimes he had committed, shewed very strongly the public feeling against him. The Goomah Bissanee, seeing the course affairs were likely to take, now came to Nimgaum, where I was encamped, accompanied by her son and all her relations, and continued to follow my camp as long as I remained in Kimedy—Dombaroo and Juggaly, contrary to the expectations I had formed of them, proved to be intelligent young men, and from this period served us with zeal and fidelity.

103. While these events were passing in the western division, the Ex-Bissoye of Jeringhee was closely pursued in the other. When first compelled to quit his fort he sought concealment at Yengara Singhee, a small Sourah village near Mahendra in the Mundasa Zemindary. Having been driven thence by a party under the Officer* Commanding Jeringhee, from whom he had a very narrow escape, he took refuge with the Bissoye of Toombah in the Jelluntra Zemindary, who, when required by his Rajah to deliver him up, exemplified in a very striking manner the regard in which these singular people hold an oath of protection given to one in distress, by sending him information of his danger and cutting his own throat.

* Captain Johnstone of the 21st N. I. and Lieut. Rochfort of the 41st N. I.

104. In this extremity, yet still unwilling to relinquish the hope that his former confederates and adherents would one day succeed in expelling the young man who had been placed by me in his fort, the Ex-Bissoye went to his father-in-law, the Bissoye Wujjyagudda, who erected a shed for him among the hills near his own village, and supplied all his wants. As the roads leading from the territory belonging to the hill chiefs in our interest passed through that of the Bissoye of Narmanagrum, and were closely guarded, some time elapsed before any clue could be obtained to his retreat, and when, at last, it was discovered by the peons of Royagudda, it was found impossible to reach the place undiscovered, without the aid and concurrence of the Narmanagrum Bissoye, whom they distrusted too much to confide in.

105. The course best to be pursued under these circumstances was a question of some nicety. Enough had been done to show the superiority of our arms, and I was anxious that what remained should be accomplished, if possible, through the peons of the friendly Bissoyes. It was a great object to break the connection which had so long subsisted between the different forts. Although much had been effected in this respect, the chiefs of Goomah, Seringhee, Wujjyagudda and Narmanagrum still continued, united by a community of counsel and interest. Our chance of success depended upon the secrecy of our plans, and that could only be secured by the co-operation of the Bissoye of Narmanagrum. I thought it best therefore, under all circumstances, to give my confidence to that chief, and call upon him to prove the sincerity of his professions by allowing the Royagudda peons a free passage through his hills and joining them with his own adherents. He complied without hesitation, and, as it proved with good faith—the combined force of the two forts having been divided, one party made directly for the spot where the fugitive was concealed, while the other endeavoured to surprise his father-in-law. They succeeded in taking the latter and his 4 sons, but the former escaped. They followed on his track however until they traced him to Paunekondah in the distant hills of Chinna Kimedy, when finding that their force was insufficient to contend single handed with the Bissoyes of that Zemindary, they took post, and wrote to me for reinforcements, and instructions. As I then knew from unquestionable authority that both Ram Rauze and his brother Juggunnatha Rauze, disgusted or alarmed at the secession of their confederates, had returned to that place, I determined to endeavour to get possession of them all, through the Rajah, and, that failing, to force the Chief of Paunekondah to give them up by treating him as a rebel, and attacking him on his own ground. His past misconduct in not giving up the two latter although repeatedly called upon to do so, left no room to expect anything from a more conciliatory course. In order that nothing might be wanting to follow up this determination with effect, the Doratanums were called together, and directed to proceed with their adherents to join the party in advance then halting within a march of Paunekondah which, with this reinforcement, and the peons of Goomah under Dombaroo and Juggaly, and those of the Jeypoor Rajah's Manager whom our late successes had induced to declare himself openly on our side, amounted to about four hundred men. A strong detachment of regulars was also held in readiness to march at a moment's notice. I had myself moved to the northward in order to watch the course of events, and Mr. Fraser the Sub Collector, who had long been

Para 102.

in charge of the hill Zemindaries, and had much more influence than I could hope to possess in that quarter, had, at my request undertaken the task of communicating with the Rajah of Chinna Kimedy. Through his exertions the Rajah was induced to accompany him to Beerakottah, within a few miles of Paunecondah with his whole force and the Bissoye pressed on both sides by hostile parties, and seeing that he could no longer resist the demand with safety to himself, at length made a virtue of necessity and delivered up Ram Rauze and the Ex-Bissoye of Jeringhee to Mr. Fraser. Ram Rauze's brother Juggunnatha Rauze, had been taken two days before by the party on my side of the hills, when attempting to make his escape in that direction.

26th May.

29th Morning.

106. This event important as it was in itself as regarded the future welfare of the country, was rendered doubly so by the manner in which it had been brought about. The tie which had so long held these turbulent tribes together was now effectually broken. Those who only a few weeks before had given themselves up to the will and guidance of the captives, had been the chief instruments of their fall by driving them from their own country, and the strangers with whom they had sought shelter and who had resisted every former requisition of the public officers for the delivery of their persons, had at length been compelled to bend to the authority of the Government. From this period I had it in my power to take any person I desired. There were few, if any, among the Doratanums or other chiefs, who had not been in arms against us, either openly in their own persons or secretly by sending their peons to join the rebels; and about one hundred and fifty of their adherents, who had been caught at different times since the commencement of hostilities, still remained in confinement: but I thought that the punishments already inflicted, or then impending over those yet to be tried, were sufficient for the sake of example, and as all had now submitted and most had rendered service—as it was necessary moreover to settle men's minds and encourage them to return to their homes and resume their occupations, I determined to give the remaining Bissoyes and Doratanums a promise of forgiveness provided they continued faithful to the allegiance they then professed. They had now lost every leader of any note, and the sufferings they had undergone, added to the distrust with which they regarded each other, seemed to leave little to be apprehended from them; but as regarded the town peons, the prospect was quite different. The information I now possessed shewed that a great

part of their number had been treacherous throughout, and the history of the Zemindary proved that without some very decisive measure calculated to make them feel the power of the Government, it was hopeless to expect permanent tranquillity. An immediate and very considerable reduction of their numbers, and the punishment of some who had been most active in the insurrections by which the country had been convulsed were indispensable. On these points there could not be two opinions, but the mode in which the object was to be effected was a question full of difficulty. The mere erasure of their names from the list would not do it. It was now necessary to teach them that in cases of this kind, the Government possesses the power to maintain its authority, independent of the tribunals established for the trial of ordinary offences, and that they are no longer to expect a continuance of the forbearance and impunity they have hitherto experienced. The disease was too general and too deep-rooted to be subdued by any very partial means, the remedy to be effectual must diminish their *power* as well as excite their fears. To bring to public trial as many as was requisite for this purpose, was not possible, even if it had been expedient. The course that seemed best adapted to the circumstsances was to apprehend the worst characters, and after taking from among them those whose crimes were deepest, in order to their being arraigned before a Court Martial, to remove the rest temporarily from the district. The state of the country at that moment was favorable to the measure. The dread and hatred in which they were held by the peaceful part of the Community, and the submission of the hill and lowland Chiefs who now came among us without any hesitation, afforded an opportunity which, if allowed to pass, might never occur again. I therefore determined to act* at once, and by the able arrangements of Major Nash, whom I furnished with a list of the individuals whom I had marked, they were all secured without bloodshed, and according to the orders of Government one hundred and three have since been sent as state Prisoners to Nellore, there to be kept until the state of the Zemindary may be such as to admit of their return, subject only to such restraint, as may be necessary for their safe keeping. The number, though considerable, is certainly not greater than the peace of the country and the welfare of the people required. The manner, in which the others have been disposed of, will be explained in a future part of this report.

* 27th May 1834.

107. The persons, selected as fit subjects for public example, were Dussarettee Jenna and Bobily Narraidoo, and his brother Bobily Neelakuntoo. I found that Dussarettee Jenna, who* had been the medium of communication

* Para 83.

between me and the Bissoye of Jeringhee, and who was employed in the same way by Major Baxter during my absence, had done all in his power to instigate the hill chiefs to rebellion; that instead of using his endeavours to persuade the Bissoye of Jeringhee to deliver up Godeyapaud, he had strongly urged him to take up arms against the Government; and that when entrusted by the Major with his last letter announcing his intention to pay that chief a visit, he assisted at the council held by the rebel leaders at Narmanagrum, and having succeeded in prevailing upon them to declare for war, encouraged them by his presence at the subsequent attack upon Major Baxter's party. The conduct of this man in not having returned to inform Major Baxter of the preparation made to oppose him, and in continuing to absent himself for several days after my return, excited strong suspicions of his fidelity in my mind, but, in the then state of affairs, it was necessary to conceal those feelings. As soon as I had finally determined upon offensive operations, I caused him to be taken into custody. It now appears that on the day after the daring act of rebellion just adverted to, he went to the Chief of Ramgherry, a petty Mocassadar in the Eastern part of the District, whom he persuaded to block up the pass leading to the Coast, and afterwards returned to stimulate the rebel Chiefs to persevere in the course they had commenced.

108. Next to him in guilt were Bobbily Narraido, and his brother Neelakuntoo, the heads and most influential persons in the "Sourah Street." These men had formed part of the body engaged in the destruction of Narmanagram*, but though professing fidelity, and constantly urged to deliver up Godeyapaud, which from their influence among their tribe† was known to be at any time within their power, they continued to protect him, and confident in the clannish feeling of those about them, frequently concealed and entertained him *in their house* in *Kimedy*, within a few hundred yards of the Camp. Gurnall's cousin* the only remaining person whose apprehension I was anxious about, was also taken.

* Para 93.

† Godeyapaud also was a Sourah by caste.

* Para 98.

109. I have now brought my narrative down to the period when active operations had ceased, and when the field force, which had been gradually* reduced as the aspect of affairs improved, was finally broken up on the 4th June, and the 41st Regiment and Artillery returned to Chicacole. The troops left in Kimedy consisted of the 21st Regiment and the de-

* The 2 Companies of the 8th Regiment N. I. left on the 10th March.
The Rifles and Flank Companies of the 49th Regiment left on the 27th March.
The Head Quarters of the 3d

Regiment Light Infantry on the 20th April. tachment of Sappers and Miners.* After the execution of Ram Rauze and Dussarettee Jenna, the Head Quarters of the 21st were also removed to Chicacole, and the Sappers and Miners followed soon afterwards, the heavy rains having set in, and it being no longer prudent to expose the men to the noxious climate of the passes during that period.

Enclosure No. 2.

110. Annexed to this report is a list of persons arraigned under my instructions before a Court Martial, referring to which it is proper to explain that Ragoonatha Bissoye of Jeringhee and Ram Rauze's brother, Juggunnatha Rauze, died before they could be brought to trial. The death of Godeyapaud* has been mentioned before. The Second Column of the list shews the specific crime to which evidence was adduced in each case.

* Para. 102.

111. Battorasingee Towty Dora, the Mocassadar mentioned in paras 56 and 62 was tried by the Special Commission at Chicacole, and has been sentenced by the Foujdaree Udalut to transportation for life beyond seas. It was my intention to send him before a Court Martial for having furnished ammunition and money to Godeyapaud during the late rebellion, but the death of two of the principal witnesses obliged me to relinquish that charge for one of older date, namely, having been at the head of a body of armed men, who burnt and plundered a village in the Vizagapatam district a few days before Martial Law was proclaimed there, and having two days subsequent thereto, rescued by force from the custody of the Police, one of his followers who had been taken on that occasion.

112. It may perhaps appear to those unacquainted with past events that it would have been sufficient for the ends of justice, if the number of punishments had been less; and if all the prisoners as well as the Chiefs who died in our hands, had been apprehended at the same time, it is probable that more of the Bissoye Peons might have been permitted to escape; but it should be remembered that the Zemindary has been for years in a state of open revolt, and the scene of bloodshed and rapine,—that our success was, for a long time, very slow—that the rebel Chiefs and their followers were taken at considerable intervals; that the latter, far from considering themselves to owe any allegiance to the Government, did not hesitate to declare that they knew no master but their Bissoyes, whose order they thought themselves bound to execute, be it what it might—and that their confederates were still in rebellion, and almost daily engaged in open hostilities against the troops.

In such a state of things examples were indispensable. The mistaken idea of duty which the rebel leaders were so much interested in keeping up in the minds of their adherents, could be removed in no other way—and when I look back to all that has occurred, I feel satisfied that the error, if error there be, has been on the side of mercy, rather than of severity.

* Para. 101.

† Para. 105.

The remainder of the Bisseye Peons alluded to in para* 101 were detained until the capture† of Ram Rauze, and the Bissoye of Jeringhee, by depriving them of their leaders, left nothing to be feared from their being at large, but before setting them at liberty, I directed that they should be taken to witness the execution of Dussarettee Jenna and Ram Rauze, in the hope that it might prove a salutary lesson to them and others with whom they are connected.

113. The only prisoners now in confinement, are the three sons of the late Bissoye* of Wujjyagudda (the 4th is dead) and a Sourah belonging to Goomah, whose arm was shattered by a ball received at Subbah,† and was amputated at my request, in the hope that our saving his life would induce him to be useful to us. The Ryots by whom he was taken are afraid he will revenge himself upon them, if set at liberty. I would recommend therefore that he be kept as a state prisoner for the present, and that the same course be followed in respect to the other three, whose release at this moment might be dangerous. The Collector should report when he thinks they may be set at large with safety.

* Para 105.

† Para 98.

114. It must not be supposed that the occurrences, I have mentioned, comprise all the instances in which our parties were engaged with the insurgents. There were many others, particularly near Paudaly and Toolegaum, where Gurnall commanded. I have confined myself to such as in their consequences were most important to us, and the description of which seems likely to be most useful to those who may come after us, by showing the points where the different chiefs are accustomed to collect their forces in disturbed times, and the means by which, on this occasion, they were at length compelled to submit. I fear that even in its present form, the relation will be considered needlessly prolix, but if it should ever again be necessary to employ troops in Kimedy, it will relieve those to whose lot it may fall to direct their movements, of much of the difficulty and embarrassment that attended the late operations, in which the information gained by those who served on former occasions, was entirely lost. In order that the experience now acquired may not share the same fate, I shall annex to this report

a list* of the field posts established during the late Military operations, distinguishing the healthy from the unhealthy situations—also a Memorandum† given to me by Lieutenant Hill, shewing the principal approaches to the chief Bissoye Forts, and the defences, permanent and temporary, which existed at the time he visited them, and a list* of the villages we took possession of. There are many, which the unhealthiness of the climate renders it impossible to hold. Springs of fine clear water abound throughout the great range of hills, which about Goomah and Jeringhee, are made available for cultivation by means of terraces and embankments built with much labour and in some places carried nearly to the tops of the small hills that bound the Valleys. The only way any impression can be made upon these chiefs (supposing the other Bissoyes and the Doratanums to be in league with them, and their aid therefore unattainable) is to destroy their Villages and grain. This may appear a harsh proceeding, but it is no more than daily occurs in European warfare: and how else can we hope to subdue an enemy whose jungles render it impossible to close with them or even to see them? To bring away their grain is impossible—to leave it, is to give them the means of persevering in their rebellion, and maintaining the host of followers, who have been the cause of so much bloodshed and misery among the peaceful inhabitants of the plains. In cases where it may be intended to establish posts, it is absolutely necessary to burn or unroof part of the houses, or the troops would be burnt out the first night. The Military strength of the Bissoyes and Doratanums is not great. The largest, though the least effective, part of the force of the Bissoyes, is the Sourahs, who inhabit the territory belonging to their forts, and who, in some parts, particularly in the dependencies of Goomah, are very numerous; but they are a contemptible enemy any where but in a thick jungle, and even there, their dread of firearms is so great, that they seldom ventured near enough for their arrows, which with a bill-hook or axe, are their only weapons, to do any harm. The clannish feelings of these people is remarkable. During my stay in Kimedy I had more than two hundred of them in confinement at different times, yet, of the whole number, only three could be induced to give any useful information or lead our troops against their Chiefs or confederates. The offer of a reward and the threat of death or punishment availed nothing—kindness alone never effected our object. They know from experience the difficulty of procuring judicial proof so well, that fathers, brothers, sons, left their nearest relations in our hands with-

* Enclosure No. 3.

† Enclosure No. 4.

* Enclosure No. 5. Para. 90.

out the least hesitation. Of all the numerous individuals whom I have let loose under a promise that they would return with intelligence regarding the exact position of the rebels, and under a threat that the relations retained in my possession would suffer if they failed to fulfil their engagement, not one ever came back. I was at one time apprehensive that they might have fallen victims to the suspicion of the rebel leaders, but after the termination of hostilities I found this was not the case.

115. About Pauneekondah in Chinna Kimedy and in other Zemindaries to the Northward, the hills are covered with forest trees, and are quite free from underwood. In Purlah Kimedy they are covered with a very heavy jungle mixed with the Bamboo and thorn, which renders it in most places impossible to penetrate it. It is from this cause, that military operations have always been so difficult in the latter Zemindary. Open attacks by day-light are attended with great exposure of the troops, and can seldom be effectual. A barrier of felled trees and bamboos extending for miles, with occasional openings in situations where a bend in the path or other local advantage, gives those behind the command of an approaching enemy, however rude it may seem, is yet a very formidable obstacle, and if resolutely defended cannot be forced without great loss, but the hills are every where intersected by narrow paths, used by the Sourahs or made by the cattle and wild animals, which, though very difficult and fatiguing, are practicable for small bodies of troops. Our good fortune in obtaining guides acquainted with these tracks, was the means of saving many valuable lives—an important object on all occasions, but particularly so in a contest like that we were engaged in, where the occurrence of any check or loss, by confirming the belief of the strength of the fastnesses of the Bissoyes, was likely to induce others to join them, who might otherwise declare for us, or at least remain neuter.

116. Although it was necessary to open the roads leading to these Forts while they continued to be garrisoned by our people, or any prospect remained of further hostilities, I do not think it is advisable to do more in that way. With the knowledge now possessed of the country, and the influence which it may be hoped the local Officers will maintain among the inhabitants, they will always be accessible. The large trees near the road to Royagudda have been cut down. The great desideratum is to clear the *passes* by effectually destroying and *eradicating* the jungle. Before I left Kimedy the jungle in Lawaniacottah pass and that leading from Kolloor to Palkondah had been cut to the extent of two hundred yards on each side of the road, but it is necessary that the roots should be taken up, or they will shoot again. The inhabitants

had undertaken to cultivate some parts of the ground on favourable terms, and many others were ready to come forward with the same view. As there is no way in which the work could be done so effectually or at so little cost, I requested the Collector to encourage this disposition as much as possible. The attainment of a revenue from such lands is a matter of very secondary consideration. They have never produced any heretofore, and it would be a great advantage to get them brought under the plough, even though they should yield none hereafter. Where it may not be possible to procure occupants, the stumps should be removed, by labourers hired for the purpose. The Sourahs are wonderfully expert at such work, and I know from experience that there is no difficulty in inducing them to undertake it. The jungle in the* Minegaum pass, so often mentioned in the foregoing narrative, was cut entirely by the Sourahs of Mauliah Kamalah Bissoye, the person appointed by Doogarauze to furnish firewood &c. to the Rajah, and holding, in virtue of his Office, a small village in the hills (Marrah) for which he formerly paid a Cuttoobady of 18 Rupees, now reduced to 5. I did not become aware of the existence of this Office till within the last 3 or 4 months of my stay in the Zemindary. The services of this Bissoye may prove very useful, and it will be well worth the inquiries and consideration of the Collector, whether some influential person of the same description cannot be found in the Palkondah range of hills, who, for a similar remuneration, would undertake to clear the jungles in that direction.

* Paras. 22 and 62.

117. All the Bissoyes except those of Goomah and Jeringhee paid their tribute for Fusly 1243, and their produce under attachment was in consequence made over to them. To call upon them for the arrears of former years would have been to demand what they had not the means of paying. Goomah has been entirely deserted since Major Baxter attacked it, and drove away the Bissanee in July *1832, and any funds she *before* possessed, like those of the other Bissoyes, had been exhausted in maintaining the adventurers who served during the late insurrection. I had all along made it a rule not to require any thing which I was not prepared to enforce, and this appeared to me to be a case where it was clearly advisable to apply it. A part of the old balance due by some of the Forts might have been realized from the produce in my hands, but it seemed proper under the circumstances to adopt some general principle. In regard to the present Bissoye of Jeringhee, as the crops belonging to his fort, had been removed and dissipated by his predecessor before he obtained possession, of course nothing could be demanded from him.

* Para. 80.

118. The Zemindary has generally been estimated to yield a revenue of Rupees 1,50,000—the permanent assessment exclusive of the Cuttoobuddy* payable by the Bissoyes is 79,999-9-6. The Sircar lands consist of vallies running between high ranges of hills, which supply a constant accession of new soil to the low country, and where cleared, as they are in many places of all but the Jack and other valuable trees, produce very fine crops. The river Wamshadarra enters the Zemindary from the Jeypoor Country a little above Buttely, and runs through its entire extent from North to South, receiving in its course various other streams. The principal among these is the river Mohundrataniah which takes its rise in the hills near Mohendra, and after passing through the whole of the Eastern, fertilizes also a great part of the Southern valley. These sources with the many small deep nullahs formed by the mountain torrents, yield an almost never failing supply of water for irrigation, and it only requires a few years' of peace and security to render the country a perfect garden. Even at this moment, notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which it has laboured, and with a population greatly reduced by the emigration of the cultivating classes, it presents one continued tract of most luxuriant cultivation. The vicinity of the sea coast and the facility of export afford a certain demand for the produce in peaceful times, and it may be hoped that the merchants who have been afraid to make large purchases of late years, will now resume their former trade.

* Rupees 2,530.

119. The statement entered in the Margin shews the collection of each year since the death of Prooshotum Deo* except Fuslies 1231-32. The Zemindary was then in the hands of the Rajah, and no accounts are to be obtained. The highest revenue of any year during Doorgarauzes' time was Rupees 1,48,035—the average Rupees 1,43,672.—The average of the next 8 years under managers appointed by the Collector, including one year in which the collections rose to Rupees 1,58,469, and one, in which they fell to Rupees, 90,269, was Rupees 1,30,562. Ever since that period

* Para. 18.

English years.	Fuslies.	Collections including arrears and current.			Average.*		
1806-7	1216	1,40,284	3	6			
1807-8	1217	1,48,035	10	6			
1808-9	1218	1,45,328	12	0			
1809-10	1219	1,40,865	0	0			
1810-11	1220	1,42,755	0	0			
1811-12	1221	1,43,028	8	0			
1812-13	1222	1,45,412	4	0	1,43,672	12	3
1813-14	1223	1,08,271	14	0			
1814-15	1224	1,49,690	0	8			
1815-16	1225	1,42,720	12	0			
1816-17	1226	90,269	9	11			
1817-18	1227	1,58,469	6	11			
1818-19	1228	1,24,971	0	2			
1819-20	1229	1,35,394	7	2			
1820-21	1230	1,34,716	13	0	1,30,562	15	11
1821-22	1231	......	...	...			
1822-23	1232	......	...	...			
1823-24	1233	1,12,817	5	6			
1824-25	1234	1,09,053	0	7			
1825-26	1235	1,25,752	12	6			
1826-27	1236	1,24,704	0	5			
1827-28	1237	1,33,807	13	8	1,21,267	0	1
1828-29	1238	1,24,029	7	4			
1829-30	1239	95,179	8	9			
1830-31	1240	1,28,723	11	1			
1831-32	1241	1,00,513	13	9			
1832-33	1242	57,568	0	4			

* 1831-32.

† 1832-33.

the collections have continued to decline, particularly during the last few years. In Fusly 1241* they fell to Rupees 1,00,513—in Fusly 1242† they were only 57,685-11-4, and if the Government had not at last interposed it's authority, they would have been much less. It has before been shewn that the funds left by Doorgarauze were exhausted in Fusly 1238. The financial result of the subsequent 4 Years' administration according to the accounts of the Collector's Office, including sums advanced from the public treasury during the two last years to meet charges which the revenues were unequal to defray, was a balance of Rupees *2,08,723-11-8 against the Zemindary. If the additional peons discharged on my arrival had been retained in the service, it would have been Rupees 2,31,273-1-4.

Particulars of the balance of the close of Fusly 1242.

Fuslies.	Balance of Peshcush Rupees.	Advanced from the Treasury.
1239	32,768 3 10	"
1240	9,347 12 3	"
1241	59,072 6 9	12,104 1 8
1242	79,999 8 0	15,431 11 2
	1,81,187 14 10	27,535 12 10
	27,535 12 10	
	2,08,723 11 8	

Balance as above..	* 2,08,723 11 8
Pay of 1,000 Peons under a Sirdar from March to 12th July, 5,178 Rupees per mensem.........	22,549 5 8
	2,31,273 1 4

* 1833-34.

120. The collection of Fusly *1243, up to the 12th August were 1,61,048, which added to Rupees 6,910 value of grain distributed for seed among those ryots who had newly returned, or had suffered most, makes the total revenue 1,67,989, exceeding very considerably the collections of any year since the permanent settlement. The unsettled state of the country and the many various duties which the Manager had to attend to, including the provision of supplies for the troops—in itself a very troublesome undertaking—necessarily retarded the collections, and the adjustment of the balances will require minute and careful attention on the part of the Collector. I trust, however, that taking into account all circumstances, the result just mentioned will be considered satisfactory, and that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will recognize in it a proof of the watchful and unremitting exertions of the troops, under whose protection the inhabitants were enabled to remain in their Villages and get in their crops, although surrounded by a host of plunderers.

121. The charges in 1243 were necessarily very heavy. Among them is included the reward (Rupees 2,000) paid for the apprehension of Go-

To Government 31st May, 1834, Para 1.

Minutes of Consultation, July 1834, para 3.

deyapaud, which as the revenue of the villages formerly in his hands and unprofitable to the Zemindar exceeded that sum, the Government concurred with me in thinking might fairly be charged to the Zemindary. It will be observed however* on reference to the memorandum in the margin, that the net revenue after deducting all expenses, was sufficient to pay off Rups. 27,535 of the arrear, in addition to the current peshcush.

Total collections up to 12th August 1834	......	...	...	1,68,205	13	8
Deduct charges.						
Pay of Manager Guardian and revenue establishment	5,225	10	8			
Do. of Town Peons	7,464	5	4			
Sauderwared	403	7	11			
Established allowance to Pagodas	2,990	0	0			
Batta paid to town peons &c.	7,621	3	11			
Expence incurred in opening the passes	1,698	14	4			
Reward paid for the apprehension of Godeyapaud Kistnama Dora	2,000	0	10			
Subsistence to the Rajah's family, established allowance 18,394						
Amount paid for the funeral ceremonies of SwageeMaha Davy. 3,500	21,894	0	0			
Tuccavy for Fusly 1243	8,000	0	0			
				57,297	10	2
Remains...	....	...	...	1,10,908	3	6
Deduct.						
Amount advanced from the public Treasury in 1241 and 42, repaid	27,535	12	10			
Government Peshcush for Fusly 1243 Rupees 79,999-8-0						
Cuttoobuddy of the Bissoyes 2,530						
Deduct on account of Goomah and Jeeringhee 600						
Remains collected 1,930	81,929	8	0			
				1,09,465	4	10
Balance in hand...	......	...	...	1,442	14	8

* Para 119.

122. I have* stated that the arrear due to the Government at the end of Fusly 1242, according to the Collector's accounts, was Rupees 2,08,724-11-8, but I doubt the justice of debiting the Zemindary with some of the items by which it has arrived at this amount. By the terms of the permanent settlement the Government took upon itself to maintain the peace of the Country, and in pursuance of this principle, the pay of the peons which the Collector was ordered* to raise in 1819 was directed to be charged to the public account. The same rule seems to be applicable to* those entertained in Fusly 1240-41, and 1242, at a cost of Rupees †73,160-3-6. Another condition of the permanent settlement was that the tribute due by the Bissoyes, should be paid directly to the Government, no responsibility resting with the Zemindar

* Para 43.

* Para 68.

		Rupees		
† Fusly	1240	1,341	15	0
	1241	30,615	7	8
	1242	41,202	12	10
		73,160	3	6

on that score. This arrangement was subsequently* altered, and it was determined that it should be collected through the Rajah. The amount charged against the Rajah under this head beyond what was realised from the Bissoyes, is Rupees 10,103. It appears to me that this also is a very questionable demand. Deducting these two items, amounting together to Rupees 83,264-1-0 the balance stated above will be reduced to Rupees †1,25,459-10-8.

* Para 48.

Rupees	73,160	3	6.
	10,103	13	6.
	83,264	1	0.

† Balance as per Collector's books..........	2,08,723	11	8
Deduct..........	83,264	1	0
Remains......	1,25,459	10	8

123. Taking the arrear up to the end of Fusly 1242 at this sum, the balance due at the close of last fusly, after striking out some small charges for ammunition, little sums given to persons mutilated by the rebels, or wounded in action, and the expense of erecting gallows &c. which are included in the account sent to me by the Collector, but ought properly to be borne by the Government,* will be only Rupees 97,923, a sum which under a vigilant superintendence may be expected to be realized in two or at farthest three years.

*Balance stated above.........	1,25,459	10	8
Deduct repayment of advances from the public Treasury.....	27,535	12	0
Net balance...	97,923	13	0

124. In respect to the future administration of the Zemindary, I am decidedly of opinion that it should be kept, as at present, under the immediate management of the Collector, and that the principal Native Officer employed under him, as well as the Guardian, should be men totally unconnected with Kimedy and its politics. From the individual* who lately filled the latter situation, I never received the slighest information, and there is every reason to believe that he was far from being true either to his Rajah or to us. Before leaving the northward I considered it my duty to recommend that he should be removed, and that his place should be supplied by some person in whom the Collector could rely. The lamentable imbecility of the Rajah, renders him incapable of judging what is most for his interest, and places him entirely in the hands of those about him. Hitherto this weakness has been productive of much discomfort to himself and injury to the district, but under a guardian of integrity having no connection with former occurrences and free from any feeling of party, I think his allowance would enable him to command every thing necessary for his personal wants, while the Collector would have the advantage of information regarding the domestic

* Kaweesooriaroygooroovoo.

cabals of the Samustanum, a fruitful source of anarchy and disorder in all these Zemindaries, which could not be obtained by any other means.

125. Among other hangers on about the Samustanum was a Brahmin named Coorpasindoo. It was at one time my intention to bring this man to trial for holding treasonable communication with the rebels, but after the examples already made, I thought it would be sufficient to prevent his return to Kimedy. His native village is far distant from it, and he could have no motive for going there apart from a desire to mix again in its intrigues. I therefore requested the Magistrate to release him on his giving security not to return to that place or its neighbourhood, and to enjoin his Tassildars to watch his conduct.

126. The allowance assigned to the Rajah when his affairs were placed under the Court of Wards was 600 Rupees per mensem. Owing to the evil advice of the people about him, he has hitherto refused it, and the only sums received by him up to the end of Fusly 1242, were for the payment of his domestic servants, the celebration of festivals, ceremonies, &c. In the course of the last Fusly he requested, as more consistent with his rank and station, that he might be allowed to have the produce of the Buttely Mootah instead of a pension. Although it was pretty obvious that this application did not originate with himself, it seemed advisable, in the then state of affairs, to show a disposition to meet his wishes so far as could be done with propriety, and as the value of the produce was about equal to the sum he was entitled to, and it was quite immaterial whether it was delivered to him in kind, or after being converted into money, I requested the Collector to make it over to him. From all I have been able to learn since, it would have been much more for his interest to have received his pension, and it is very desirable that he should be brought to agree to that system. I have no doubt the new Guardian will easily convince him of the advantage he will derive from the change. The heavy arrear due from the Zemindary makes it necessary to avoid any unnecessary expense; but if the Collector should be satisfied that the state of discomfort (not to use a stronger term) in which he now lives, cannot be remedied by other means, it should at once be raised. The people like to see their Rajahs living in ease and affluence, and it is good policy to keep up the respectability of the station. His house is at present in a very dirty and dilapidated condition. In order to guard against abuses in the appropriation of the allowance, and to enable the Collector to judge of the adequacy or otherwise of the sum allotted to that purpose, the Guardian should be required to furnish a monthly account, shewing the different heads of disbursement.

127. The situation of Manager is the most arduous and responsible in the district, and is attended with no small personal risk. The conduct of the present incumbent during the time he has been in charge has been marked by great firmness, and as far as I have been able to judge from daily and frequently hourly observation, I believe him to have exerted himself heartily in the cause. Mr. Fraser (the Sub Collector) who has had long experience of his character, has a very high opinion of him, and it was at his suggestion that Mr. Ogilvie put him where he is. I think his pay ought not to be less than 170 Rupees per mensem. The revenue will seldom be less than 1,70,000 Rupees, and frequently much more. In the time of Pudmanaba Deo the salary was 190 Rupees. Care should be taken to fill the subordinate offices with efficient persons.

128. The question presenting the greatest difficulty was the reduction of the town peons. Their number, according to the list was 1,405, and their pay Rupees 19,000. Upon examination however I found that 74 of this number were men who accompanied Pudmanaba Deo from Teekaly. Deducting these the number is 1,331, among whom are included the Cunjale or Cutwall's establishment, and Puddals, a description of people like the Naikwadies to the southward—also pensioned favorites of the Rajah who are privileged to sit in his presence. In future each establishment should be kept entirely separate and distinct, and paid under its proper head. In several instances 3 or 4, and in some as many as 5 and 6 persons of the same family have received pay as peons without any one of them performing any duty. About 443 were employed during the last year, but it was found that among them were several who had been clandestinely registered by the late Manager without the knowledge or sanction of the Collector, and some who were newly introduced into the list by Pudmanaba Deo, and had not been employed since, until very lately. To these two last classes no pay has been allowed, the batta they received being ample remuneration for the services they rendered. The rest deducting of course absentees and casualties and those who have been removed from the Zemindary, hanged or transported, have been paid for Fusly 1243, according to the former rates—the amount paid was 7,297. It was explained to them that they were to receive no pay for Fusly 1242, when no duty was performed and hardly any revenue was collected; that 200 of their number, selected from those who had behaved best during the late service, would be retained in employ, and paid monthly like the rest of the public establishment under the Collector, and that any of the remaining 237 who might wish it, waste land would be alloted, sufficient to afford them a comfortable subsistence, subject, after 4 or 5 years, to a light quit rent. The arrangement is satisfactory

to them, and will be highly advantgeous to the public interest, since it involves no sacrifice, and will remove them from the intrigues of the town, and scatter them among the different villages, where they will have new pursuits, and possess a property which, being at all times within the power of the Collector, will be a security for their good conduct.

129. With a view to give those who are to be retained in the service, a stake they will be unwilling to risk, their pay has been fixed at 3 Rupees each, but looking to the past history of the Zemindary, it seems desirable that the Manager should have also 100 peons belonging to other parts of the district, who should be furnished with muskets as well as badges and paid at the same rate. As the Rajah's* brother-in-law seems to be a sensible man, and is a soldier by birth, and totally unconnected with Kimedy politics, being a native of Cuttack, I suggested to the Collector to appoint him to the Sirdarship of the town peons, and to confer the command of the others on some person who had distinguished himself in the late contest. Beyond all question, the peons who did most, both in the attainment of information and in active service, were those under Guddeppah (lent to me by the proprietor of Kurkawalsah) who constantly acted with our troops, and gained the confidence and good opinion of every Officer under whom he served. It was arranged that they (30 in number) should form part of the new establishment, and that two of them, who had been particularly active should be appointed Naigues.

* Boda Jenna Santarow.

Town Peons.			
1 Sirdar at 15 Rupees per month.....	180		
200 Peons at 3 Rupees each per do.	7,200		
2 do..................................	60		
		7,440	
Additional Peons.			
1 Duffadar at 6 Rupees per month...	72		
4 Naigues at 5 Rupees per do.	240		
100 Peons at 3 Rupees each per do.	3,600		
		3,912	
			11,352
41 Old men as per old account.........		667	
69 Young boys do. do................		890	
21 Families do do................		154	
		1,711	
47 Caujah and Puddall peons do. do.		490	
			2,201
			13,553

The details of the establishment as here explained are shewn in the margin—care should be taken to watch the casualties among the old superannuated men receiving life pensions, and the growth of the boys, who, when of sufficient age to do duty, should be appointed to vacancies among the peons. Above all things it is desirable that the pay of each person, whether peon, Caujah or Puddall, should be issued monthly, as in the talooks belonging to Government. The fees, which the town peons were authorized to collect from the villages,* amounting to Rupees 6,017 per annum should

* Para 66.

cease, and as the obligation the ryots were under to pay them led to the beriz of the villages being lowered, it will be proper that their abolition be followed by a proportionate increase.

Enclosure No. 6.

130. Statements No. 6 in the Appendix shew the old Doratanum villages, and the mode in which they are disposed of. In 15 villages the Cuttoobady fixed at the permanent settlement, though not regularly collected, still continues the same; but in three it had been lowered. Although it is necessary to maintain the right to enforce payment of the full amount in the present state of affairs, when the Mocassadars have no personal property which could be made available for its liquidation, it would have been impolitic to require an immediate return to the former standard, particularly in the case of the Braminy man whose Cuttoobady was reduced nearly one half, and whose resources will need to be nursed before he can meet the demand. In his instance 50 Rupees were added for the Fusly just closed, and he has been informed that a similar increase will be made every year until it reaches the original assessment—the villages belonging to this family are so situated as to render the collection of the revenue easy, if vigorously enforced. The other two will reach the former standard in two years.

Do. Do.

131. The Doratanum of Keesarajodoo died under sentence of transportation. To this village, therefore, and to Beeseringhee and Woolawabadra (the first of which belonged to * Binjen Dora who has been transported, and the last to Ram Rauze) it will be for the Collector to appoint new Chiefs. Their situation, particularly that of Woolawabadra which lies immediately on the road by which the Sourahs from Bijollee have been accustomed to come down and is now deserted, renders it impossible for us to hold them with effect, and it is therefore better that they should be given to persons who, from possessing also property in a more accessible part of the country, will have a motive for remaining faithful. Some temporary indulgence in respect to Cuttoobady will probably be necessary as well as expedient on the appointment of the new Doratanums. In this respect I requested the Collector to exercise his discretion, reporting his opinion to the Board of Revenue.

* No. 17 in Enclosure No. 6.

No. 18 in Enclosure No. 6.

Enclosure No. 7.

132. I think that the remaining 6 villages, being those of Godeyapaud and his Brother, and Ram Rauze and three other Doratanums, whose lives have been

forfeited by rebellion, should be permanently incorporated among the Sircar villages. It is desirable that the very names of Godeyapaud and Ram Rauze should be forgotten. The extreme youth of Godeyapaud's son, who is only 6 years' of age, precludes his employment in the public service at present. I suggested therefore that he be removed to Berhampore, where means should be taken to bring him up in peaceful habits, and fit him to become a useful member of society. It may perhaps hereafter be possible to give him some public employment in another district. His * Mother and † Aunt must of course accompany him. Their subsistence should form a charge on the Zemindary. Seven Rupees a month will be sufficient to meet all their real wants, and that is all that is necessary.

Lutsiah.

* Lutchme

† Paramah.

New Mocassah villages. Para. 65.

133. Statement No. 8 shews the names of the 15 new Mocassahs. The persons holding the first six having rendered useful service towards the close of our operations, have a claim upon us, and I would recommend therefore that their villages be permitted to remain in their possession, but as the Cuttoobady fixed by Guzzaputty Putta Maha Davy and others is in most cases extremely low with reference to their resources, it is necessary to raise it. This has been done with the knowledge and consent of the parties, and the amount is shewn in one of the columns of the Statement. The rest have been resumed and being easily managed should be retained. The individuals to whom they were granted have either paid the forfeit of their crimes with their lives, or are fugitives from the country. Among the latter, there is no one of any influence.

* Enclosure No. 9.

134. The general financial result of these arrangements is shewn in Statement* No. 9, and is in abstract as follows.

Additional Cuttoobady in old Doratanum Mocassahs. . . .	250 0 0
Revenue of Doratanum Mocassahs forfeited and resumed, after deducting the established Cuttoobady.	1,397 0 0
Addition made to the Cuttoobady of new Mocassahs which are to be continued.	195 0 0
Beriz of new Mocassahs resumed.	3,135 0 0
Total.	4,977 0 0

135. A question here arises regarding which the decision of the Government is necessary. The assets upon which the permanent assessment was calculated included only the quit rent payable by the Doratanums, and therefore the villages forfeited by rebellion have in law reverted to the Government, which takes the place of the Mocassada, and becomes tributary to the Zemindar, whose claim, as regards the revenue of the lands, remains the same as it was.—Among the hill Zemindaries in particular it seems desirable that this relation between the Government and its subjects should be avoided. To rent out the villages on behalf of Government would not alter the state of the case, and to grant them on condition of service to new incumbents would be to perpetuate the name of Godeyapaud and others, which the true interests of the country require should die with those who last held them. For these reasons, I think it will be advisable to consider them as part of the lands of the Zemindary. If this be done, there will be a further question, viz., whether an addition should, on that account, be made to the permanent assessment. The smallness of the amount (Rupees 1,397) appears to me to render it inexpedient to make any alteration in this respect; and as it is extremely desirable that the Bissoyes should still be considered tributaries of the Zemindar, rather than independant chiefs paying tribute directly to the Government, the additional resources thus conferred upon him may be regarded as compensation for the additional responsibility he will incur by that arrangement, which if made at the time of the permanent settlement, would have entitled him to an abatement of one third of the amount—the principle then followed having been, to fix the assessment at two thirds of the estimated resources. But in order to guard against these villages being hereafter granted to persons who may revive the names and memory of the late rebel chiefs, it will be advisible to make it a condition of the arrangement that they shall always be retained by the Zemindar in his own hands, and that any attempt on his part to alienate them, will be followed by their being immediately resumed.

136. A great many other small villages and parcels of ground had been granted as Mocassahs and Mauniems since the permanent settlement, the far greater part of which were given by G. Putta Maha Davy, Pudmanaba Deo and others holding the temporary management, and possessing no power to alienate the property under their charge. Some few were granted by the Rajah during the time the country was under him, but from his indifference to every thing but what relates to the gratification of his appetites, and his utter inability to understand any subject, it is not possible to consider them as his acts. I saw him several times in order to satisfy myself of the state of his mind, and it is quite clear that he is

and ever has been, the mere tool of the people about the Samustanum, who get him to sign any thing they please, and who, to answer their own ends, procured his signature to letters pressing me to continue particular villages, the very names of which I found, on speaking to him on the subject, were unknown to him. Under these circumstances, and adverting to the heavy arrear due from the Zemindary, which must render his grants of no effect as regards the Government, even if they could be considered binding on him, which I do not think any Court, knowing the history of the country and his imbecility, would rule, I requested the Collector to continue such only as were made for the support of muttums, or in lieu of wages to persons doing service about the Rajah's person. The restoration of the former will be satisfactory to the people generally, and the latter are, in accordance with the practice of the country. All the rest will remain resumed, the revenue thereof being appropriated, as in the year just expired, to the liquidation of the outstanding demand of Government.

137. The Zemindary is now in peace, and there seems no reason to apprehend a renewal of disturbances. What we have most to guard against is the petty inroads of the Sourahs in search of cattle and plunder. It is a remarkable trait in the character of the inhabitants of this Zemindary, that they never make the slightest attempt to resist their assailants. Such perhaps was the natural consequence of long prevailing anarchy and violence, and the feeling that they could look for no protection from the Government against the vengeance with which the powerful Chiefs by whom they are surrounded, are accustomed to visit those who incur their suspicion or displeasure. A feeling, which the fate of Captain Campbell's guide, *Juggernauthem, already mentioned and of the Naidoo of Vistulah, the latter I am sorry to say only one among many cases of a similar kind that occurred while I was in Kimedy, shows to be but too well founded. The following are the particulars of the case here adverted to. Among the prisoners brought to trial before the Special Commission at Chicacole, was Brouda* Dora, the Mocassadar of Purserampooram, who had been seized and delivered up to me by the †Naidoo of the village abovementioned. A few days after the capture of this person, a body of armed men headed by his brother Gowdoo Ragoo who also was * afterwards taken, surrounded the house of the †Naidoo, and murdered him and his brother's wife, and severely wounded three other women of the family. It may be hoped that when the inhabitants

* Para. 98.

* No. 8 in Enclosure No. 1.

† Head Ryot.

* No. 38 in Enclosure No. 1.

† Kodoor Naidoo.

find they are protected by the Government, they will learn to defend themselves; but some years will elapse before this change can take place, and the urgency of the case requires an immediate remedy. The houses being every where constructed of bushes and mud and thatched, it is always in the power of a single incendiary to set them on fire. It would tend greatly to the peace and prosperity of the Zemindary, if the inhabitants could be induced to use tiles, but the facility with which slight bamboos and grass can be obtained, and the natural disinclination of the natives to break through ancient usages, will probably render this an object of difficult attainment. They might however be induced to fence their villages by planting brambles or surrounding them with strong hurdles, which, if there be only a single matchlock in the place, would keep off the Sourahs, who have a great dread of firearms. The experiment seems worthy of trial. The only other measure that occurs to me is to station 3 or 4 armed peons on whose fidelity the Collector can depend in some of the villages skirting the hills—such as Jeypoor, Corasunda, Seetapooram, &c., and to grant them service mauniems from among the cultivable lands of those villages. The mauniems should be such as to make them an object of desire to good peons, and should be resumable only for misconduct.

138. In compliance with the orders of Government, the money, taken by the *peons of the proprietor of Karakawalsah, has been carried to the account of Government, and the Collector has been desired to publish lists of the gold and silver ornaments, cloths, &c. &c., captured at the same time, as well as of those recovered from Bottarasenghee *Towty Dora, and to invite the inhabitants to examine them, in order that they may be restored to the rightful owners.

* To Government 22d July 1833, Para 7.
From do, 2d August 1833, Para 4.
Para 79.

* Paras 56, 62 and 111.

139. When at Cocanadah I understood that Guzzaputty Putta Maha Davy who is ordered to reside there under charge of the Collector of Rajahmundry, was desirous of being permitted to visit and remain at Benares, and I think it is advisable to comply with her wish. Otherwise I would recommend that she be obliged to remain where she is. Her pension 332 Rupees per mensem seems to me to be very much higher than is necessary for her comfortable subsistence or consistent with good policy. Still, as it is secured to her by a deed signed by the Rajah and registered in the Court, it may not now be possible to reduce it.

140. The individuals not in the service from whom, after Malekarjunadoo, the proprietor of Karakawalsah, the public service derived the

* Paras 70 and 71.

* Para 90.

Para 129.

greatest aid, are *Dasoputnaick, the Curnum mentioned in paras 70 and 71, who, throughout remained zealous, active and faithful, Gourungoo Patradoo a town peon, who, besides having brought over the peons, of Royagudda—which laid the foundation of all our subsequent success, was very useful in the operations against Jeringhee, Wajjyagudda and Pauneekondah, Guddapah, the peon alluded to in para 129, Gourungooputnaik the Curnum of Levery, a village situated near the principal Doratanums, and Lutsananoo, the near relative of the present Bissoye of Gundahutty—a remarkably intelligent and active man and an invaluable partizan. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council will, I am sure concur with me in thinking it proper to confer on those men some mark of favor calculated to shew the sense entertained of their good conduct. The reward they would most prize is land, and there could not, perhaps, be a more appropriate acknowledgment of their services, than the transfer to them of part of those heretofore held by the rebels, whom they have been instrumental in subduing. I beg to recommend therefore that Cheepooroopilly, the Mocassah of Dussaratee Jenna be given to Dasooputnaik Ryala, the Mocassah of Ramanah Cora, who died in confinement of wounds received in fighting against the troops of Government, to Gourungoo Patradoo,—Koordingee, a Mocassah granted by Putta Maha Davy to Gundum Narraindoss, one of Godeyapaud's constant supporters, to Guddapah,—an addition of 8 garce to the hereditary Mauniem of Gourungooputnaik in Levery; and, in compliance with the request of Lutsanano, and in acknowledgement of his services, a small Sourah village, Gortoye, which for many years belonged to Gundahutty, but was lately resumed, to the Bissoye of that Fort. I conceive that the Court of Wards are fully competent to make these arrangements, which by example, and by mixing among the remaining chiefs persons whose fidelity may be depended upon, will tend greatly to the future peace, and consequent prosperity of the Zemindary. Fakeer Rauze has been rewarded by the restoration of his Mocassah village. Akalatampera, which, in common with all others possessed by persons in arms against the Government, had been assumed under my orders. As the season of cultivation was passing by, and it being of importance to show the people that services rendered to the Government will always be appreciated and acknowledged, on leaving that part of the country, I requested the Collector to put the parties in possession, subject of course to the confirmation of the Court of Wards and Government.

141. During the latter part of my stay in the Zemindary the Bis-

soyes and Doratanums were constantly in my camp and were in the habit of applying to me on all occasions with as little hesitation as the people of the plains; and when I returned to Kimedy after visiting the more Northern Zemindaries, preparatory to my departure for Madras, not only did *they all* meet me there, but so completely had they thrown off the prejudices and suspicions which had before prevented them from holding intercourse with the Public Officers of Government and even with the Rajah, that they scrupled not to come to the house I occupied, although situated in the heart of the Military lines. It is I believe the first time in the history of the Zemindary that such an assemblage ever took place. Juggaly,* Dombarra and several others of the hill chiefs followed me to Chicacole, and it was curious to see the anxiety they evinced to dress in turbands and jackets, and the change it occasioned in their appearance. In their native hills they wear nothing on their heads, and their clothing consists only of a cloth bound tight round the middle. I endeavoured to impress the Collector with the importance of keeping up this feeling of confidence by constant intercourse, and by a kind and conciliatory manner. Good order and peace are cheaply purchased on such terms.

* Para. 102.

142. The fear of sickness which has hitherto prevented the local Officers from exercising an effective control in this Zemindary, has been greatly exaggerated. There were many who were interested in keeping up the delusion. Although fever was prevalent in the field force, there were very few fatal cases among the men, and none among the European Officers. Lieutenant Power of the Sappers and Miners had suffered from fever in Malacca and had a relapse at Madras just before he came up, and his death, therefore, cannot be attributed to the climate of Kimedy. The smallness of the number of casualties compared with former wars of a similar kind, is remarkable. No less than 7 European Officers died during the Mohurry disturbances, and yet the difficulties of the service were not so great. In Kimedy the sickness among the sepoys was in a great measure owing to the insurgents having poisoned the wells and streams where posts were established, by means of milk hedge and other vegetable matter, and to the want of animal food, which latterly became very scarce, and among the Sappers and Miners to their being deprived of their customary allowance of spirits, when they first arrived, which, to men who work so hard, is necessary to keep them up, but through some mistake had been omitted to be sent with them. I have myself been subject to attacks of fever since I returned from Calcutta in 1829, but although I was in Kimedy at all seasons of the year, and con-

stantly from November till May, and was in the habit of following my out door pursuits in the sun and wet, as I had been accustomed to do in other parts of the country, I remained perfectly well during the whole period, and there can therefore be no reason why the Revenue Officers should not visit the Zemindary frequently and for sufficiently long periods to enable them to become acquainted with the people and exercise a complete control over the native establishment.

143. The settlement in all possible cases, should be made with the inhabitants instead of letting the villages as has been too much the practice, to strangers. The more the interests of the people are connected with the preservation of tranquility, the greater will be our means of obtaining information of any plots that may be in agitation.

144. When at Aska I was visited by the Bissoyes of Pauneekondah and Beerakottah in Chinna Kimedy, and the rewards offered for the apprehension of Ram Rauze and Jeringhee (2,000 Rupees each) were paid to them in my presence.

145. I believe I have now noticed all the points to which my attention was directed in the Minutes of Consultation dated 14th December 1832 relative to the Bissoyes, the town peons of Kimedy and the prisoners confined at the time I was deputed to the Northward. In so far as that Zemindary is particularly concerned, I have also complied with that part of my instructions which required me to trace the cause of the disorder which has so long prevailed, and to suggest the measures I consider "best calculated to ensure for the future the tranquillity of the country and the due realization of the revenue." The state of the Zemindaries in the Vizagapatam district will form the subject of a separate report. It remains for me only in this place to consider the *general* questions mentioned in my instructions, namely, "the most advisable course to be pursued towards realizing arrears of revenue from the Hill Zemindaries, whether by sale or by attachment," the observations and suggestions offered by Mr. Thackeray when sent as Commissioner to Ganjam in 1818, and the expediency of maintaining in its present form, or on an improved footing, the Corps of Sibbendies.

To Government 28th September 1833.

To do. 29th May 1834.

146. In respect to the last question I have already stated my opinion at length in my letter of the 28th September 1833, and subsequent experience has only served to confirm the views I then entertained. When these corps were originally raised, it was expected that the higher rate of pay given by the Government would induce the peons who had been accustomed to fill the ranks

of the insurgents to enlist in the public service, and that the state would thus gain the double end of reducing the strength of those opposed to them, and of having at their command a body of men who, from being inured to the climate and acquainted with the country, would be capable of maintaining the authority of Government, and rendering effective aid in the event of insurrection. But none of these objects were attained in practice. The corps were composed of persons born in low land villages and differing essentially from the peons of the Bissoyes and Doratanums, possessing no knowledge of the hilly tracts, and equally subject to fever as the sepoys of the line. They had no advantage of discipline—were never collected or mustered in a body—never practised in the use of their arms, were scattered in small parties in different parts of the country, employed indiscriminately as guards, to carry letters, to watch salt heaps, and to collect revenue, permitted to leave their posts on condition of supplying substitutes, and liable to be discharged at any moment at the pleasure of the person in charge of the district. They were, in fact, corps only in name, and in being a permanent expense to the Government. In all essential points, peons entertained for the particular duty to be performed would have answered just as well, and the charge would then have ceased with the necessity out of which it originated. It was hardly to be expected that establishments thus constituted could add any thing to the Military strength of the division. To render them effective would have made them nearly as expensive as regulars. The numerical strength of the Corps in Vizagapatam* and Ganjam was 1,047 men, and the annual expense on that account Rupees 70,992† equal to the field batta of three Native Regiments. In compliance with the orders of Government they have now been disbanded. The saving which will result from this measure, supposing the establishments of peons entertained in lieu thereof to be fixed at the full complement recommended by the Collectors, will be about Rupees 53,000 per annum. Under this arrangement the different talooks belonging to Government and the several Zemindaries under temporary management will each have its separate quota of armed and badged peons regularly paid by a responsible Officer, and having specific duties to perform.

	Men.
*Vizagapatam......Rs.	347
	700
	1,047

† Note.—Band, Drill assistants, Recruits, &c. &c. who remain at Regimental Head Quarters, not included.

147. In emergencies, where it may be necessary to employ any considerable number of peons, it will be better to borrow them from the Zemindars in a distant part of the country, than to raise them on account of Government. The Zemindars in the immediate neighbour-

hood of the seat of disturbances would perhaps be unwilling to take a part, lest they should, by so doing, irritate the insurgents and endanger their own villages, but those in another part of the district will not have the same feeling, and there will always be some individuals who are desirous of meriting the favor of Government. The Zemindar of Boobily in Vizagapatam offered me as many peons as I might require, free of any charge on account of batta, and many others would have done the same, but I was anxious, if possible, to accomplish the work by means of the native Bissoyes, and therefore did not send for them. There is more emulation among men belonging to different masters than can be expected in a body entertained for the occasion by the Collector, and what is of still greater consequence, they have not the same motive for wishing the service to be protracted.

148. The other questions involve so nearly the same considerations that it will prevent repetition and prolixity to treat them as one. It is, I believe, an universally acknowledged fact, that there is no part of the sircar where the authority of Government has been so low, the resistance to its Officers so open and successful, and the difficulties opposed to Military operations so great as in Purlah Kimedy, and if this be true, I think it is not too much to assume that the result of the gallant exertions of our troops in the late harassing warfare shews it to be within the power of the Government to enforce obedience and assert its rights in any case, where the necessity may arise. The anarchy and disorder which lately prevailed was not the growth of a few months. Kimedy had been in a state of open rebellion for years. The struggles of rival parties anxious to obtain the direction of affairs, produced the same consequences in the Zemindary of Palcondah in Vizagapatam, where the same scenes were acted, and many of the Zemindars of Vizagapatam attributing the forbearance observed in those instances to a consciousness of weakness, and to the long established notion that the nature of the country deterred the Government from selling their Zemindaries for arrears, availed themselves of lax management generally prevalent in that district, where the native servants were, if possible, worse even than in Ganjam, and sequestration a mere empty form, to dissipate their resources, leaving the public demand to accumulate. There are few districts to the northward where some relation or dependant of the Zemindars, does not consider himself to have been ill treated by the Government or his relations, and it cannot be wondered that there should have been some turbulent spirits who were ready to take advantage of such a state of things to further their own purposes. The circumstances connected with the rebellion of Mook-

kee Veerabuddra Rauze and Pyacarow belong more properly to my report on Vizagapatam. I allude to the subject here because it is evident that the late events in that Zillah, and the little respect shewn to the local Officers by the hill Zemindars were closely connected with the state of Purlah Kimedy, and because the surrender of Pyacarow by the hill chief of Rampah, and of the Bissoye of Jeringhee and Ram Rauze by the chief of Pauneecondah, and the delivery by the Rajah of Boddagudda of the two sons of the Rajah of Chinna Kimedy who had been carried away by the Bissoyes eight years before and were still detained, when I went to Aska, notwithstanding the exertions of the Sub-Collector to obtain their release, shew that the influence of the vigorous measures lately adopted by the Government has extended beyond the immediate scene of action and indicate a sense of its power hitherto unacknowledged and I believe unfelt. The following quotations from my letter to the Board of Revenue dated 16th August last, will explain the circumstance last alluded to.

" At Askah I was met, among others, by the Rajah of Chinna Ki-
" medy. Between seven and eight years ago serious disturbances broke
" out in this Zemindary occasioned, it is said chiefly, by the tyrannical
" conduct of the Rajah, and the insurgents, in whose number were inclu-
" ded most of the inhabitants of the Maliahs (mountainous tracts) came
" down and forcibly carried him and all his family into the jungles. Af-
" ter a time the Sheristadar of the Sub-Collector succeeded in negocia-
" ting the release of the Rajah, but the hill chiefs refused to give up his
" three sons, alleging that they retained them as hostages for his good
" conduct. In the event, however, the two youngest fell sick, and the
" chiefs, fearing they would die in their hands, delivered them to the
" charge of the Rajah of Boddagudda, under an engagement that he
" would part with them to no one but themselves, and they had ever
" since remained in his possession. The eldest son, Andekonde Deo,
" being on bad terms with his father, was set at liberty."

" It was not possible to disregard the appeal made to me by the fa-
" ther under such circumstances. I considered the character of the Go-
" vernment to be at stake, and I felt that to hesitate in a case in which
" their authority had been so openly set at defiance, would destroy all the
" good effects likely to result from the vigorous measures adopted in
" Kimedy and Polkondah. I therefore called upon the Rajah to send
" the boys to me and to explain the grounds upon which he had de-
" tained them so long—at first he demurred, pleading illness as an ex-
" cuse for not attending, but finding by a warrant issued by the Magis-

" trate at my request that he had no alternative but to resist openly, or " to obey quietly, he gave them up and they have since been restored to " their father. The eldest is about twelve years of age, and the young- " est eight. The latter who was only three months old when taken from " his home, has suffered so much from fever that he is a perfect cripple, " unable to move without assistance, and even with assistance unable to " stand, and covered with inveterate ulcers which will probably prove " fatal. They are both intelligent boys, and they spoke so feelingly of " the kindness with which they had been treated by the Rajah of Bud- " dagudda, that I cannot believe he had any bad motive for detaining " them. He feared to expose himself to the vengeance of the hill " people, by breaking the conditions he had entered into with them, " and they, on their part, wished to make the children the means of ob- " taining money from the parent. It were difficult to conceive a case " shewing more clearly the weakness of the power hitherto possessed by " the local Officers, and the necessity of a more vigorous administra- " tion—but this is a subject which I must reserve for my general re- " port."

" So long as the present Rajah of Chinna Kimedy lives, the eldest " son cannot be permitted to go into the Zemindary without risking " further disturbances, and I have therefore arranged that his father " shall give him an allowance of 100 Rupees per mensem to be paid regu- " larly through the Collector at Chicacole, which has been fixed upon " for the future residence of the young man; he will be out of the way of " doing mischief, and what is of equal, if not greater consequence, there " will hereafter be no opportunity for others to do so in his name. He " is a fine lad of 16 years of age, but his mother being a woman of infe- " rior rank, his brothers have a better claim to the succession; and look- " ing to the probability of a decision in their favor, his absence from the " Zemindary at his father's death, and the decline of his influence, are " objects of much consequence. If he should make any attempt to leave " Chicacole without the Collector's leave, it will be necessary for the " peace of the country to send him to reside at some place to the South- " ward."

149. It was the opinion of Mr. Thackeray that a strong Rajah's Government was the best calculated for these Zemindaries, and taking him to mean the management of an able and firm man capable of commanding the respect and obedience of those around him and of administering his affairs so as to promote at once his own interests and those of the people and at the same time well affected to the Ruling power and regular in

the payment of his tribute; there can be no doubt he was right. But the cases in which the interference of Government is required, are those where it is necessary to supply the place of individuals who are *not* capable of managing their own affairs, or where the Zemindar may wilfully withhold the public dues or the inhabitants may rebel against the Zemindar and the real question appears to be, what is best to be done in *such* circumstances? The first and second cases are those of most frequent occurrence, but the deed of permanent settlement which declares the Zemindariès hereditary according to Hindoo Law, by abrogating the right of the Ruling Power, to select the son or other near relative most acceptable to the people and best qualified for the office, and by leaving the title to succession to be settled by the Courts, has laid the foundation of disputes which threaten to produce consequences of the last description also, and are likely to make it necessary for the Government to interfere occasionally to compel by force of arms, submission to the decrees of the Courts in favor of individuals personally obnoxious. The case of Chinna* Kimedy already adverted to is an instance in point. The Pedda Kimedy Zemindary† furnishes another. The Rajah died leaving two natural sons named Parasharam Deo and Peetambera Deo. Both are of age, and both therefore, are in that respect, qualified to assume the management of affairs. The father had expressed his wish that the Zemindary should descend to Peetambera Deo, who is popular in the country, but the right of primogeniture, which in a case like this seems decisive of the question of law, is in favor of the other, who is disliked by all classes, and whose accession would be opposed with all the means they can command. A suit is now pending between the parties in the Provincial Court of the Northern Division, and if, as there seems reason to expect, the result should be in favor of the eldest, it will be absolutely necessary, before making it public, to remove Peetambera Deo, from the Zemindary and to be prepared to enforce obedience to his brother by a strong force. It is much to be regretted that the Government should be obliged to resort to such extremities in behalf of one whose accession is likely to affect the peace and prosperity of the country, but the fatal mistake of giving up all political power in these Zemindaries appears to leave no alternative under such circumstances. It was proposed by Mr. Thackeray to alter the conditions of the tenure, by declaring the nomination to the succession vested in the Government, which would give them the power, without depriving them of the option of referring cases of

* Para. 148.

† This Zemindary is also called Vizianagur.

From Mr. Thackeray dated 15th February 1819. Para. 88 to 94.

disputed succession, where no political interests were concerned, to the usual Courts; "but the terms of the Sunnud under which these Zemindaries are held, appear to me to preclude any change in this respect, unless by a compromise with the Zemindars and all parties interested in the present settlement, which, so far as the Zemindars in possession are concerned, might perhaps be affected by the concession of some personal privileges and immunities. Mr. Thackeray also proposed to exempt the Zemindaries from sale for private debts, but no alteration of this nature could be made without an arrangement with the creditors by which their claims would be equally secured.

150. In regard to the difficulty which has, of late years, been experienced in realizing the public tribute from the ancient Zemindaries, I am satisfied that much of the evil has been owing to the weakness of the administration, which though the lands were nominally attached, left the resources in the hands of the Zemindars, and to the idea that the Government was afraid to run the risk of selling them. The restoration of Moherry went far to establish this belief; but it may be hoped that the sales which took place last year in Vizagapatam have shewn the Zemindars their error, and that there will hereafter be few instances wherein it will be necessary to resort to that extremity. The Rajahs generally, though an idle, indolent race, given up to pleasure and fond of pomp, have sense enough to appreciate the loss they would sustain by being deprived of their possessions, and if the Government shews a determination to assert its rights, the greater part of them will strive to provide, for the regular payment of their tribute. In cases of wilful default, arising from a lavish expenditure of the revenues, and a reckless disregard of the obligations of the tenure, I think the Zemindaries should at once be sold, and bought in on account of Government; and that the public interests, and the peace of the district, should be guarded against, any attempt to excite discontent or embarrass, and obstruct the administration, by removing the Zemindars and their families, to some place at a distance, and providing an allowance for their maintenance. Where the failure to discharge the public demand may be occasioned by adverse seasons or other misfortunes, and the Zemindars may manifest an anxiety to act with honesty and good faith, the gradual liquidation of the arrear, together with the future kists or the attachment of the country will be sufficient, but when an attachment is ordered, it should be made effectual, and where necessary the Zemindars should be required to remove from their Zemindaries and reside at or near the Collector's Station.

151. There are very few Zemindaries which may not be managed by the Collector, if he will exert himself; but without personal exertion on his part, nothing but failure can be expected. The choice of his agents must necessarily depend upon the circumstances of each case. No general rule could be applicable every where. Where the attachment is imposed for the realization of arrears, it will be proper to employ a person entirely unconnected with the Zemindar and his affairs, and the same principle should be followed when the different relations of a Zemindar incapacitated by minority or other cause are likely to struggle for the control, but in cases of the latter description, where there is no jealousy among the members of the samustanum, and the Collector may be able to find a relative or old servant of the family whose character is a guarantee for the integrity of his conduct, it may be advisable to employ him in preference to a stranger.

152. I have said that Zemindaries sold for arrears should be purchased on account of Government. The propriety of this course as a general rule, appears to be unquestionable, but there may be small Zemindaries, which, from local circumstances may be more easily, as well as better managed by a great Zemindar whose lands adjoin them than by the Officers of Government, and the transfer will then be a matter of policy, as well as economy. Such, I conceive, are Sooradah in Ganjam and Pauchepentah in Vizagapatam. The former has lately been purchased by the Zemindar of Goomsur.

153. It has been too much the custom to consider the northern districts as requiring less experience and ability in the management than those to the southward, but this is evidently an erroneous idea. In Vizagapatam and Ganjam, particularly the nature of the country and the turbulent character of the people make it necessary that any attempt to oppose the authority of Government, should be put down at once—on occasions of this kind discretion in determining and promptitude in acting are indispensable to success, and the distance from Madras is so great, that the delay of a reference to the Government must frequently be of the worst consequence. It is in my opinion of great importance that these appointments, which are now regarded merely as steps to better situations, should be put on such a footing as to give a motive for continuing in them, and Government should then select for them men of active habits, whose disposition will lead them to go among the people and to cultivate an acquaintance with the Chiefs, and invite their confidence by a kind and conciliatory treatment. It is very desirable that they should have had experience in dealing with men of the stamp and character of

these Chiefs, upon the right management of whom, particularly in Ganjam, the success of their administration will very much depend. Above all they should be persons in whose temper and judgment Government can perfectly rely, for I am satisfied that it is necessary to give them a large discretion, and especially to intrust them with the power of calling in Military aid when requisite. The evil hitherto has been the want of confidence on the part of the authorities at the Presidency, and the fear of responsibility on that of the Collectors, and so long as this state of things exists, it will be hopeless to expect that firmness and energy by which alone the character and authority of the Government can be maintained in times of emergency.

154. There is no part of a Collector's duty which is more important than the superintendence of the education of minors, and the charge of boys like the sons of the rebel Janardanasing of Sooradah, now living under the surveillance of the Police at Chicacole, who it may be hoped will, by kind and conciliatory treatment, be reclaimed from the lawless habits in which their youth has been passed and become useful members of society. Young men brought up at the sudder station and accustomed to hold frequent personal intercourse with the European authorities and the higher Classes of Native functionaries, would acquire enlarged views, and imbibe feelings of attachment to the Government, which cannot be looked for under the present system, and what is of even still greater consequence, they would be saved from the ruinous debauchery by which so many of the Zemindars have been reduced to a state little short of idiotism. I am of opinion therefore that in all cases, where it is not seriously objected to by the family, minors whose property is under the charge of the Court of Wards should be removed from home and brought up and educated under the direction and superintendence of the Collector, whose care it should be to provide for their being as well instructed as circumstances will admit of, taking pains personally to train and form their characters and to teach them sound moral principles, and encouraging them to make themselves acquainted with business, so that they may be able to manage their own affairs. For this purpose when they are of proper age they should be allowed to have access to the accounts of their own estates, and the Collector by frequently conversing with them upon the subject, will have opportunities of inculcating good principles of management and of impressing upon them the duty of treating their ryots with kindness and liberality. It may not be possible at first to effect the desired object in every case, but I am convinced that it may be done in many, and eventually in all, supposing those to whom the duty may fall to feel an interest in the undertaking, and I know no

means more calculated to promote the future peace and prosperity of the country.

155. The complaints made to me by the Rajahs had reference generally to disputed boundaries and watercourses and their liability to be prosecuted in the Moonsiff's Courts, which they consider derogatory to their rank. The existing Regulations if properly enforced seem sufficient to meet the first two descriptions of cases, but I think the other might be conceded without any sacrifice of propriety.

156. As regard the criminal law also I do not see that any material change is required. A Magistrate is empowered to defer the issue of a warrant against an accused person until he has satisfied himself by inquiry that the charge is well founded; and that Office being now vested in the Collector, who from his situation has ample opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the characters of the Zemindars and their principal servants and dependants, there seems no reason to apprehend a collision of opinion or authority, or that recourse will rashly be had to extreme measures. The plan of placing the police in the hands of the Rajahs is, in my opinion, inexpedient. There are very few men of this class any where, and certainly none among the hills, who are fitted for such a trust. The loss of personal influence on their part, and of protection on the part of the people, which has been said to have resulted from not intrusting that duty to them, appears to me to be quite fanciful. In the Hill Zemindaries to which the proposition particularly referred, their power has in fact, remained the same as before. The difficulty of establishing the authority of Government in these Zemindaries arises from the want of local knowledge aud influence, and the jealousy with which the Rajahs view any attempt of the Collector to gain, or of the inhabitants to impart information of what passes in their districts, and the avowed transfer ofthe little nominal authority still remaining in the hands of the Officers of Government does not seem likely to remove the evil, or to suppress the excesses they are acknowledged to practise. The only modification of the general Regulations which seems to me to be necessary, is to declare them and their relations and dependants amenable only to the European functionaries. The interference of the local native servants is considered by them as degrading to their rank and station. The prejudice is a natural one among men who have hitherto known no control, and I think it will be good policy to yield to it.

From Mr. Thackeray 15th February 1819.

Do. Para 50.

157. But although I am of opinion that the general Regulations

require little alteration, I would suggest that some express provision be made for cases where the Magistrate may consider it necessary to require suspected persons to reside at a distance from the sphere of their intrigues. The principle has always been followed in practice, and past occurrences in the sircars show it to be indispensable to the public welfare. The history of Rakanachendroodoo and Gopeyanaud putnaik afford strong examples of the want of such a law, and I do not go too far when I say that the same necessity will be found to exist in every Zemindary among the Hills, where those who have exercised power and influence under a deceased Rajah, may not enjoy the favor of his successor.

158. The present state of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts is satisfactory. The people are in the enjoyment of a security to which they have been long strangers, the Zemindars have paid the last years' revenue with punctuality; the present season gives promise of a good harvest and it may be hoped that under an energetic and vigilant management, the resources will continue to improve.

To Government dated 31st May 1834.

159. To return to Purlah Kimedy I have already stated to the Government my opinion that there is no reason to apprehend any attempt to renew disturbances, and that if made, it could not succeed. There is no longer any one of note or influence to take the lead, and the friends we have now made, if retained in our interest, will afford the means of acquiring intelligence and information we never before possessed. Every thing now depends upon the local European Officers. The troops at present stationed there consist of 4 Companies of the 21st Regiment. After so many years of rapine and violence I considered the presence of a strong detachment necessary to give the people confidence in the continuance of protection from the Government, but hereafter, when the town peons who have been discharged shall have resumed their original peaceful occupations, and things have become quite settled, it may with safety be reduced to two.

160. I should think that the company of Sappers and Miners now to the northward will with the assistance of labourers hired for the purpose be equal to the duty of clearing the passes, but in this, as in every thing else connected with this Zemindary, the personal attention of the Collector or Sub-collector will be necessary. If it should be found expedient to strengthen the party, a reinforcement can be sent up at the beginning of next year, the present season is unfavorable to their work. In any future operations in the Hills, parties of this Corps should always accompany detachments intended to occupy positions in the jungles for the purpose of sinking new wells and rendering the men independent of

the ordinary resources which the insurgents will not fail to corrupt. A piece of ordnance also will be found very useful, and it will be prudent always to keep some small guns in the Arsenal at Vizagapatam where the European Veteran Battalion will be able to furnish men capable of managing them, if any sudden occasion should arise. Three pounders are too unwieldy to be used in offensive operations in the hills, where the only way of getting them on is by means of palankeen bearers, and I am told by those well informed on the subject, that where *they* can be *dragged*, *six* pounders might be taken with equal ease, and would be much more effective. Even the Howitzers were found very difficult of carriage where the ascent was steep and craggy. If a more portable but equally effective description of artillery could be obtained, it would be a great advantage in any future service of a similar kind.

161. I have already mentioned the valuable services rendered to the public interests by Malekarjanadoo, the proprietor of Kurakawalsah. It remains for me to bring to the notice of Government the meritorious conduct of Narasinga row, the Deputy Sheristadar in the cutcherry of the Board of Revenue, who has on this occasion supported the high character he had before acquired, and who with a good sense and right feeling not common among natives similarly situated, instead of being jealous at seeing me consult others, thought only of conciliating every one and furthering the general cause. I could always rely with perfect confidence on his secrecy and discretion, and I had the satisfaction to observe that he possessed the good opinion of all the principal Officers of the force. He had been recommended by the Board of Revenue for the Office of Head Sheristadar under them shortly before he was ordered to attend me to Ganjam, and I trust his late exertions will be considered to strengthen his claims. In respect to Malekarjanadoo I am somewhat at a loss what to recommend. The long continuance of anarchy and violence which pervaded his estate as well as Kimedy and the destruction of his house and property, caused him to fail in the payment of his kists for fusly 1,242, and he still owes Rupees 5,827 on that account, which he has entered into engagements to discharge in two years. It is not possible to estimate the loss attributable to the state of the country, and that alone even if capable of being ascertained, it would not be advisable to admit as constituting a claim to indulgence; but as his peons recovered Rupees 2,173 in specie from the spoils hidden by Godeyapaud in the hills, which have been carried to the account of Government, and about 1,500 Rupees worth of gold and silver ornaments, cloths, &c., which have been ordered to be restored to the owners, and as

he has by his unpaid services intelligence and knowledge of the people and country, during a time when all others hung back from fear or other motive, and at much* personal risk, been greatly instrumental in subduing the rebel faction and restoring tranquility, the Government will perhaps be disposed as a mark of the sense they entertain of his conduct, and as an inducement to others to follow his example, to grant him a remission of the arrear still due by him.

* Note.—He narrowly escaped being killed by a large stone thrown at him one night while sitting in his palankeen near the cutcherry, which inflicted a very severe blow on his forehead and if it had not first struck the ledge of the top of the palankeen which was broken to pieces, must have proved fatal. On another occasion a matchlock ball, fired apparently from the street, struck the trunk of the tree near which he and Narsingarow were in the habit of washing. The perpetrators of these outrages were not discovered, but I have no doubt they were committed by some of the town peons.

162. The conduct of the troops by whose gallantry and exertions the turbulent spirit so long existing in this Zemindary has been subdued, has been brought to the notice of Government by others more competent to judge of their merits, but thrown together as we have been in the service now successfully closed. I hope I may be permitted in concluding this narrative of events to repeat my acknowledgments for the cordial co-operation and assistance I at all times received from Brigadier General Taylor, who was in Kimedy during the most active operations of the force, and my sense of the benefit which the public interests have derived from the promptitude, energy and good feelings which marked the conduct of Captain Campbell and Major Nash who successively held the command after the lamented death of Major Baxter, and the Officers and men under their orders. The period during which the former Officer was in charge, though short, was critical. The difficult nature of the country, hilly parts of which were before totally unknown, rendered the service most arduous and harrassing throughout, and nothing but a hearty co-operation on the part of all those chiefly concerned could have brought it to the conclusion now reported. The labours of Captain MacDonald 41st Regiment, who officiated as Judge Advocate, were unceasing. The care he took in investigating the cases of the prisoners and the ability with which he conducted the subsequent proceedings will be shewn by the success which attended the prosecutions.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) G. E. RUSSELL,
Late Commissioner.

1st November, 1834.

ABSTRACT OF PARAGRAPHS.

Paras 1 to 4. A Sketch of the History of Purlah Kimedy Zemindary, its Government, extent, boundaries, &c.

,, 5 to 17. Records the origin, progress and eventual suppression of the rebellion of Guzzaputty Deo, 1798 to 1800.

,, 18 & 19. On the death of Guzzaputty Deo, Poorooshottum Deo declared Zemindar, who dies in 1805 and is succeeded by his son a minor placed under the management of Doogarauze who resigned his post in 1813 and died subsequently—his son Pudmanaba Deo appointed in his stead.

,, 20 to 24. Disturbances of the Bissoyes at the end of 1814, and ineffectual attempts of the Authorities to restore tranquillity.

,, 25. Government direct enquiry to be made into the complaints made by the Bissoyes, and issue proclamation inviting the insurgents to return to their duty.

,, 26. The first interview of the Public Authorities with the Bissoyes.

,, 27 to 29. Bissoyes complain of the conduct of Pudmanaba Deo and desire his removal.

,, 30 to 39. The removal of Pudmanaba Deo and his place supplied by Narasinga Row—fresh disturbances and the execution of Doogarauze Deo.

,, 40. Extract from Report of Mr. Thackery appointed Commissioner in 1819.

,, 41 to 44. The management of affairs taken up by the then Sub-Collector (Mr. Bird.)

,, 45 to 49. Fresh disturbances which affect the realization of the Revenue—the Zemindary made over to the Rajah in 1822.

,, 50 to 56. The unsettled state of things in the Zemindary—the change of Managers and the estate once more placed under the Court of Wards—1830.

Paras 57 to 63. Pudmanaba Deo nominated to conduct the affairs of the Zemindary, who is obnoxious to the Rajah and his people—New Collector Mr. Eden appointed 1831—changes in the management—Disturbances and the Collector's attempts to quell them—Mr. Ogilvie appointed Collector—the death of Pudmanaba Deo.

„ 64. Effects of the policy hitherto pursued.

„ 65 & 66. The strength acquired by some of the Doratanums at the expense of the Zemindary, and also by the Town-Peons.

„ 67. Appointment of Mr. Russell as Commissioner in 1832.

„ 68 & 69. Reduction of the number of Peons considered necessary—the influence of Gopanaudput Naick and Rakana Chendroodoo over them.

„ 70 to 74. State of the Public feeling when the Commissioner arrived—Service rendered by Dasooput Naick in obtaining certain letters throwing some light upon the conduct of the rebels.

„ 75 & 76. Gopenaudput Naick and Rakana Chendroodoo with several others, apprehended.

„ 77 & 78. Finding of papers shewing the connection of Rakana Chendroodoo with the Rebels, and his trial, with Gopenaudput Naick and others.

„ 79 to 83. The attempts to capture Godeyapaud—conditions entered into by the Goomah Bissanee for delivering him up with some others.

„ 84. Commissioner's visit to Masulipatam to attend a Court Martial—and return to Kimedy.

„ 85 & 86. The rash procedure of Major Baxter which proved fatal to him.

„ 87 to 99. Great disturbances in the Eastern parts of the Zemindary—their progress—the steps taken to suppress them—reduction of some of the principal Forts—Offensive operations postponed to see whether Goomah Bissanee was likely to fulfil her promise of giving up Godeyapaud.

„ 100. Exploration of the lower part of the Jeypoor Country.

Paras 101. 35 of the Rebels apprehended.

„ 102. The Goomah Bissanee delays to fulfil her promise—Godeyapaud captured through the instrumentality of Ram Rauze.

„ 103 to 105. The pursuit and capture of the Ex-Bissoye of Jeringhee.

„ 106 to 108. The effect of this important success—the number of the Town-Peons reduced and punishments inflicted upon some of them.

„ 109. Withdrawal of Forces.

„ 110. Reference to list of Persons arraigned (appendix.)

„ 111. Trial of Battorasingee Towty Dora.

„ 112. The impossibility of reducing the number of punishments, as examples were indispensible.

„ 113. The disposal of the sons of Wujjyagudda Bissoye.

„ 114 to 116. A description of the country that has been reduced—the obstacles presented—measures to be adopted for clearing the Jungles.

„ 117. The demands against some of the Bissoyes.

„ 118. Revenue, and Physical aspect, of the Zemindary.

„ 119 to 123. The Collections and charges.

„ 124. Sugestions in regard to the future administration of the Country.

„ 125. Coorpasindoo a Bramin, released.

„ 126. The allowance assigned to the Rajah.

„ 127. Pay to be allowed to the Manager.

„ 128 & 129. Arrangenments made in regard to the reduction of the Town-Peons—their pay.

„ 130 to 134. The mode in which some of the Doratanums are disposed of.

„ 135. The Doratanum Mocassahs forfeited to, and resumed by, Government, considered as forming apart of the lands of the Zemindary.

„ 136. The Mocassahs and Maniems granted since the permanent Settlement of the Zemindary, resumed with a few exceptions.

Paras 137. Arrangements suggested for enabling the people to guard themselves against the inroads of the Sourahs.

" 138. Disposal of the money and property taken by the peons of the proprietor of Karakawalsah.

" 139. Commissioner thinks it advisable to comply with the request of Guzzaputty Putta Maha Davy to visit Benares.

" 140. Grants of land made to parties in appreciation of the services they rendered to Government.

" 141. The favorable change in the feelings and prejudices of Bissoyes and Doratanums.

" 142. Shews there can be no reason to fear anything from sickness, which has been greatly exaggerated.

" 143. Settlement with the Ryots.

" 144. Rewards paid to the Bissoyes of Paneekondah and Beerakottah.

" 145 to 160. Considers the most advisable course to be pursued towards realizing arrears of revenue from the Hill Zemindars, whether by sale or by attachment, and the expediency of maintaining in its present form or on an improved footing, the corps of Sibbundies. Recommends that greater confidence should be placed in the Collector and Magistrate of the District, and his powers increased.

" 161. Brings to notice the meritorious conduct of Narasing Row, recommends remission of the arrears due by Malekarjanadoo the proprietor of Kurakawalsah.

" 162. Notices in terms of praise the conduct of the Troops.

No. 3.

INDEX TO THE NAMES MENTIONED IN THE REPORT.

A

Aukoolatumpera Fakeer Rauze (Para 98) a brother of Ootansing Ram Rauze and a chief in the insurrection, but who afterwards rendered essential assistance to the Commissioner.

B

Baskera Rauze—Sirdar of the Sibbundy Peons (Para 77)

Bekaree—Karjee of Gundaputty—a rebel convicted and executed.

Ottansingee—Towty Dora (Para 56) a Mocassadar, whose village is situated on the borders of Kemedy, and who was a powerful instigator and leader of the disturbances in 1828 and 1831—transported for life.

Bobilly Narraidoo, Bobilly Neelkuntoo } Heads of Town Peons convicted of rebellion and executed (Para 107)

Bodda Jenna Santa Row, the present Rajah's brother-in-law, Para 129.

Bingin Dora—Doratanum of Beeseringhee, transported for rebellion.

Bronda Dora (Para 137) Mocassadar of Purserampooram—a rebel seized by the Naidoo of Istalah.

Booradah Hurrydoss Patroodoo—Mocassadar of Purchee—a rebel apprehended in Palkondah—tried and convicted by the special Commission.

Beecauree Putnaik—Curnum of the Purlah Kemedy Nuttum—and relation of Gopenad Putnaik—tried and convicted by the special Commission.

Bogalah Linganah—a Banian closely allied with the rebels and who shared in all their spoils.

Budda Naick—a Duffadar or petty commandant of Peons.

Bissoyees—Tributary Hill Chiefs whose duty it is to prevent the incursions &c. of the Conds and other predatory Hill tribes—there are 9 in the Kemedy Zemindary.

Burra Doloye—Personal attendant on the Bissoye.

Bodda Komaroo—a person whose duty it is to look after and to provide

for people coming from the Sircar and is generally the channel of communication with the Rajah.

C

Camalah Bissoye, the chief of Rojagudda—executed for rebellion.

Coorpam—a Zemindary lying north west of Kemedy—a little north of Maringhi.

Caunacoorty Nursinga Row (Para 39) Manager from 1814 to 1817 and subsequently again appointed Manager till 1820.

Coorpasindoo—an intriguing Bhramin removed from Kemedy, and kept released on security not to return to Kemedy.—Para 125.

Chakalee Ramchendroodoo.. Chakalee Damadaroo......... Chakalee Chayton............. Charanoo..........................	Some of the most desperate characters of the Town Peons taken in Kemedy—tried and convicted by the special Commission.

Chundroodoo (Para 40) a head Peon who was a prominent character in 1817 and concerned in all subsequent insurrections—Found guilty by the special Commission and Foujdary Udalut, and executed as a rebel.

Conds—the wild inhabitants of the interior and distant ranges of mountains.

Curnum—Accountant.

Cunjah—the portion of the town Peons forming the Cutwal's establishment.

D

Dusserattee Jena (Para 83) an officer of the town Peons possessing considerable influence, at first employed by the Commissioner, but proved treacherous, and executed under sentence of a Court Martial.

Doombooroo Bissoye—the chief of Narrainpoorum

Doombooroo Bissoye—the chief of Jundoputty.

Doograuze—a cousin of Guzzaputty Deo Rajah of Kemedy, he managed the Zemindary during the reign of this Rajah, and of his son and during part of the minority of his grand son—he resigned in 1813 and died at Benares—(Para 5.)

Doogarauze—a son of the rebel Rajah Jugganath Deo, a chief in the disturbances of 1816 (Para 38) he was taken—executed in 1817.

Dundooshena—the chief of the Bissoyes (Para 39.)

Dundooshana—a brother of the Goorma Bissoye put in possession of the fort of Rojagudda through the influence of Mr. Bayard.

Dansooputnaick (Para 70) a Curnum who was the first and the most useful in rendering assistance and information to the Commissioner in 1832.

Doombooroo of Goorma (Para 81) a confidential chief of the Bissoye of Goorma.

Deesaroodoo—a desperate character, an adherent of Godeyapaud and Atsapamulsa Kistnamah Dora, the rebel chief of Palkondah.

Dhurlaboo—a follower of the Joringhe Bissoye, convicted and executed—this prisoner was one of those who shot Major Baxter.

Doratanums—Petty chiefs holding villages on a quit rent on conditions of maintaining Peons to protect the country from the incursions of Sourahs and other predatory tribes.

Doloputty—Commander of the Peons.

Dundo Thana—The Dewan or Minister of the Bissoye.

Dundapee—Officer answering to that of Talaree in the Southern Districts.

F

Fakeer Rauze—see Aukurlatumpera.

Four streets—the designation under which the town Peons collectively are always known.

G

Govinda Bissoye—Chief of Seringhee.

Gooma—The fort and capital of Bissoye Kroostnachendroodoo (Para 29.)

Gundaputty—(Para 87) the fort and capital of Bissoye Doombooroo.

Guzzaputty Deo—Rajah of Kemedy in 1798—grandfather of the present Rajah, died in 1802—(Para 5.)

Gopenada Putnaick (Para 19) Murmadar of Kemedy under Doogarauze by whom he was left as joint manager in 1813—he was again manager in 1822—in 1832 was the instigator of rebellion—was executed in 1834.

Guzzaputty Putta Maha Deve (Para 20) eldest widow of Rajah Guzzaputty Deo.

Goodeyapauty Lutsanah (Para 37) a Mocassadar, the open and avowed instrument of Pudmanaba Deo in the disturbances of 1816—he is

usually called Goodeyapaud—proclaimed in 1817, but died a natural death.

Goodepaud Kistnamah Dora (Para 60) successor to Goodeyapauty Luttsanah Dora, and one of the chief leaders in the insurrection in 1831 when the advance of Mr. Eden and Troops on Kemedy was opposed he continued in rebellion in 1832—he died from an injury received when he was taken prisoner.

Gurnal (Para 98) a Peon who became the leader of a large body of insurgent adventurers hung in chains 1834.

Gowdoo Rajoo (Para 137) a brother of Bronda Dora, whose death he revenged by the murder of Koodoor Naidoo.

Gourumgoo Putradoo a Town Peon who rendered essential assistance to the Commissioner.

Gourumgoo Putnaik—Curnum of Livery who rendered assistance to the Commissioner (Para 129)

Gudappa, a Peon in the service of Malikurjanoodoo, who commanded a party employed by the Commissioner (Para 129)

Godye—Superintendent of Guards and Sentries.

H

Havilly—signifies lands belonging to Government.

J

Jucoolah Vurbudroodoo, a desperate town Peon taken in Kemedy.

Janardina Sing, rebel chief of Sooradah.

Jeringhee—the fort and capital of Bissoye Ragoonatha (Para 12.)

Jeypoor—a Zemindary situated north west of Kemedy.

Jugganauth Deo (Para 9) a brother of Guzzaputty Deo, Rajah of Kemedy, and himself once recognized as Rajah but displaced in 1780 subsequently the cause of the disturbances in Kemedy, he was in 1804 seized and imprisoned at Masulipatam.

Jugganauth Guzzaputty Narrain Deo, present Rajah of Kemedy, son of Porishutum Deo, whom he succeeded in 1805.

Jogerauze a rebel chief (Para 98)

Jugganauth Rauze (Para 60) a chief insurgent in 1831 and brother of Ootansing-Ramrauze, died before he was brought to trial.

Jugganauth Putnaik (Para 77) Curnum of Wamassee, a confidential follower of Godeyapaud.

Juggely a follower of the Bissoye of Goornah (Para 72)

Juggado (Para 98) a cousin and brother adventurer of Goornah, executed for rebellion in 1834.

Jumanah Dora, Merasidar of Keesarajoodoo, a rebel taken in arms and convicted.

K

Kroosnachendroodoo, Bissoye of Goornah.

Keeratory or Keerteroy in 1831 (Para 60) the Doratanum of Baumanee, a chief insurgent.

Kaweesoowary Goorowo (Para 124)—the guardian of Kemedy appointed by the Collector.

Koodoor Naidoo—Naid of Vistulah, murdered for having seized one of the insurgents—Para 137.

Khuggo of Jeringhee, a confidential follower of the Bissoye who fired on Major Baxter, convicted and executed.

Karjee—the Officer through whom the Bissoye's orders are issued.

Kottoo Doloye—Treasurer.

L

Lawaniacottah (Para 87) Fort and Capital of Raminah Bissoye.

Lutchmenursoo Patrodoo—a rebel who made Lieutenant Youngson prisoner in 1799.

Lutsananoo—an active and useful partizan on the side of the Commissioner—Para 140.

Lutsama Dora—Doratanum of Somagundy, a rebel apprehended by the Naidoos of Kotoor.

Lutsiah, Coodeyapaud's son.

M

Maringhee—a Zemindary lying west of Kemedy from which it is separated by an unexplored range of Hills.

Ma-Maha Davy—the mother of Jugganaut Guzzaputty Narrain Deo, the present Rajah of Kemedy—Para 29.

Mauliah Kamala Bissoye—a chief near Minegaum, who holds a village on quit rent on conditions of furnishing the Rajah with firewood—Para 116.

Maliharjunadoo, the proprietor of Karakawalso, who greatly assisted the Commissioner with information and Peons.

Mundassah—a Zemindary situated—

Mujmadar—chief Accountant and general executive Officer.

Mujjee—Collector of the Revenue.

Maliah—The Mountainous tracts of country.

N

Neelacunta Bissoye—chief of Narmanagrum.

Narmanagrum (Para 89) Fort and Capital of Bissoye—Neelacunta.

Narrainpoorum (Para 89) Fort and Capital of Bissoye Doombooroo.

Narsingarow—a Vakeel of Doorga Rauze and his son.

Narsing Row—Manager, see Camacoorty Nursing Row (Para 39)

Niltianunda—the Dewan appointed by the present Rajah on his assuming management in 1822 (Para 50)

Narsinga Rauze (Para 60) a man of desperate character and daring, who has been concerned in every disturbance, tried and convicted by the special Commission.

Naulla Jugganah, a head Town Peon who commanded the party sent by the Commissioner to clear the Sawaliacottah pass (Para 88)

Narraido...... } (Para 107–108) Influential heads of the Town Peons,
Neelakuntoo.. } convicted of Rebellion.

Nursingaputnaick—Para 77, the Naidoo of Maulvah the person who seized Godeyapaud.

O

Ootansing Timmerauze of Gouree—a chief of Doratanum Peons defeated in 1799 at Wananapa by the Kemedy Insurgents (Para 6.)

Ootansing Ramrauze (Para 60) the Doratanum of Gouree, a chief leader in the insurrection of 1831–2, leader of all the Doratanums and commander of the rebel force in the western and southern parts of the Zemindary—convicted and hung in chains.

P

Palcondah—a Zemindary in the Vizagapatam district south-west of Kemedy.

Pedda Kemedy—a Zemindary lying north east of Purlah Kemedy.

Poorshutum Narrain Deo, commonly called Poorshutum Deo, son of Guzzaputty Deo Rajah of Kemedy, whom he succeeded—he died in October 1805 (Para 5.)

Pudmanaba Deo—(Para 19) son of Doogarauze, appointed Manager by the Collector in 1813 on the departure of his Father for Benares and at several subsequent periods—the cause of many years Civil wars in Kemedy—he died in 1832.

Puttamaha Davy—the name by which the eldest widow of Guzzaputty Deo was known (Para 20–39)

Pursheram Deo (Para 149)
Peetambara Deo (Para 76) } Natural sons of the Rajah of Pedda Kemedy—the younger is popular and loved—nominated to the succession by his Father—the elder is Heir byright of primogeniture.

Pydsetty Appiah—a Merchant closely allied with the rebels and a sharer in all their spoils.

Puttee Juggabundooroy—a desperate character among the Town Peons taken at Kemedy.

Pruthanee the next in command to the Dolaputty.

Peddals a part of the Town Peons, answering nearly to the Naikwaders to the southward.

R

Ragonath Bissoye, rebel chief of Jeringhee, died before he was brought to trial.

Raminah Bissoye—Chief of Lawanicottah, executed for rebellion in 1832.

Rakana Chendroodoo, a chief of the town Peons who instigated disturbances in 1823—was tried, convicted and pardoned by the Civil Courts—afterwards a chief insurgent in 1831-33.

Ramachendra Dora (Para 60) son of the Mocassadar of Pooloor, one of the principal town Peons and a chief leader in the insurrection of 1831.

Ram Rauze—see Ootansing Ram Rauze.

Ramoopatroodoo, a principal adherent of Ootansing Ram Rauze.

Ramchendra Naick—a desperate character among the town Peons taken in Kemedy.

Royagudda (Para 87) Fort capital of Camalah Bissoye.

S

Severam Bissoye—Chief of Wujjyagudda, convicted of rebellion—transported for life.

Seringhee—Fort and capital of Govinda Bissoye.

Sooradah—a Zemindary situated (Para 13)

Strekaraputnaick (dead) Murmadar of Kemedy under Doogarauze by whom he was left in 1813 as joint Manager with Gopinada Putnaick, also Murmadar (Para 19)

Soobaroy Moodely—a writer in the Collector's Office, appointed Manager of Kemedy 1817—Para 39.

Swajee Maha Davy, second wife of Guzzaputty Deo and mother of Poorshotum Deo, the father of the present Rajah (Para 39)

Sowdaso.... } Desperate characters among the Town Peons taken at Surparapoo. } Kemedy.

Sowra Munjaloo of Bemavaram, a rebel convicted and executed.

Sowra Somhadoo, a rebel transported.

Sowrahs—the wild tribe inhabiting the Hills immediately overhanging the plains.

Sistoo—the term applied to such Town Peons as are allowed to collect on their own account an annual sum from the villages in their range.

T

Teckaly—a Zemindary situated

Thurla—a Zemindary situated

Towty Dora (Para 60) a chief insurgent in 1831, brother of Godepaud Kistnamah Dora.

Town Peons—Household troops employed also in the collection of Revenue.

V

Veeramarauze—a desperate character among the town Peons taken in Kemedy.

Y

Yendoo Dora (Para 60) a chief insurgent in 1831, brother of Godepaud Kistnama Dora.

G. E. RUSSELL,

Late Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—List of prisoners sent for trial before the Special Commission at Chicacole.

1. Keerteroy—Doratanum of Barmanee, captured by the peons of the proprietor of Kurkawulsah—died of cholera before trial.

2 and 3. Towty Dora and Yendoo Dora, the brothers of Godeyapaud Kistnamah Dora,—captured by the detachment at Bagareddypoor The latter died before trial.

4. Ramachendra Dora, son of the Mocassadar of Poloor and leader of the Town peons, of which body he was a member—delivered up by the Zemindar of Peddakimedy.

5. Narsingarauze, a chief of great notoriety in the Kimedy and Palkondah Zemindaries, taken by the peons of the proprietor of Kurkawulsah.

6. Jummanah Dora Mocassadar of Keesarajoodoo. 7. Lutsunna Dora Doratanum of Somagundy.	Apprehended by the Naidoo of Kottoor.
8. Broonda Dora Mocassadar of Parasooramapoorum.	Seized by the Naidoo of Istalah.

9. Booradut Hurry Doss Patrodoo Mocassadar of Purchee—apprehended by the late Lieutenant Curre in Palkondah.

10. Ramoopatroodoo, the principal adherent of Ootansing Ramrauze.

This man came to me twice at midnight soon after my first arrival at Kimedy, to treat for the pardon of Ootansing Ramrauze, Keerteroy, and himself on condition of their placing Godeapaudoo Kistnamah Dora, and his brothers, and Ramachendra Dora in my power, but broke his engagements and fled to the hills in Pedda Kimedy, where he was apprehended by the Zemindar, Peetambera Deo, together with Ramachendra Dora, and delivered up to me.

11. Becaureeputnaick, Curnum of the Purlah Kimedy Nuttum and relation of Gopenaudputnaik.

12. Poorshootumputnaick. 13. Gungadaraputnaick.	Curnums and adherents of Godeapauty Kistnamah Dora.	Taken by the peon of the proprietor of Kurkawulsah.
14. Cheeratapooly. 15. Garoogoo Gungooloo.	Two of Godeyapaud Kistnamah's Chiefs.	
16. Bayalah Linginah, and 17. Pydesetty Appiah.	Banians who were closely allied to the rebels and shared in all their spoils.	

18. Chakaly Ramchendroodoo. 19. Do. Damodaroo. 20. Do. Chayton. 21. Charanoo. 22. Ramachendra Naick. 23. Juccoolah Veerabbudroodoo. 24. Veeramarauze. 25. Sowdassoo Narsingoo. 26. Putty Jugabundooroy. 27. Surparapoo Daulebundoo.	Some of the most desperate characters among the Town peons, taken in Kimedy. The 3d had the hardihood to boast before me of the murders he had committed.

28. Deesaroodoo—taken in Kimedy and brought to me at Palkondah.

It appeared from the free confession of this man who is one of the most determined ruffians I ever met with, that besides having taken part in the disturbances in Kimedy for which he was tried by the Special Commission at Chicacole, he was among the adherents of the Palkondah rebel Atchapoowulsah Kistnamah Dora at the battle of Atchapoowulsah, as well as at the attack subsequently made upon that chief by Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Muriel's detachment in the Wallajugga valley —when he and the rest of the rebel party made their escape through information sent from the palace.

Besides these persons who had been apprehended since my arrival, I sent for trial also 10 of the people alluded to in para 106 whom the state of the country had rendered it impossible to bring forward at an earlier period with any prospect of success. The whole of them, with the exception of Nos. 11, 26 and 28, whose identity was considered to be insufficiently proved, were convicted.

G. E. RUSSELL,

Late Commissioner.

No. 2.—List of the prisoners tried by a Court Martial.

Names.	Specific crime proved in evidence.	Sentence.	Date of execution.
1. Kamanalah, Bissoye of Royagudda.	Having been at the head of a body of armed men who fired upon the troops at Royagudda.	Sentenced to death and hanged at Boorjingee a village belonging to his own fort.	On the 22d Feb. 1834
2. Gopenautha Putnaik, Curnum of Gundahuttycottah.	Having been engaged in the attack made on the detachment at Gaurabundah, para 74.	Sentenced to death, and hanged in the town of Kimedy.	Do. Do.
3. Jogoodoo, Dundassee of Gaurabendah, answering to Taliar in the Southern provinces.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
4. Ramanah, Bissoye of Lawaniacottah.	Do. Do.	Sentenced to death and hanged at Gaurabundah.	On the 24th Feb. 1834
5. Sowarah Mungaloo of Beemavarum. 6. Soura Soonkadoo.	Having assisted in the plunder and destruction of Pandaly, and cut the ornament from the nose of one of the female inhabitants.	Sentenced to death. The 1st prisoner was hanged at Pandaly. The sentence of the second was commuted to transportation.	On the 15th April „
7. Beekaree-karjee of Gundahutty.	Having been engaged in the attack on the troops at Gaurabundah.	Sentenced to death and hanged at Gundahutty.	On the 21st April „
8. Yakadasa, peon of Gundahutty. 9. Baupanee of do. 10. Buddegaudoo of do. 11. Panjee Naikoo of do.	Having been engaged in the attack on the troops at Gaurabundah. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.	Sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to transportation for life beyond sea.	

No. 2.—List of prisoners tried by a Court Martial—(continued.)

Names.	Specific crime proved in evidence.	Sentence.	Date of execution.
12. Khuggoo of Jeringhee, the rebel Bissoye's most confidential follower. 13. Hunnoo, Pradanee of do. 14. Bagawan, Baradaloye of do. 15. Dhurbaboo, peon of do.	The 4th prisoner, the Bissoye of Jeringhee, and a peon named Baugsingy fired the three first shots at Major Baxter, two of which took effect. The other three were posted with the main body of rebels a few yards further on, whose fire commenced immediately afterwards.	All the prisoners were sentenced to death, but as regarded the 2d and 3rd the sentence was commuted to transportation for life beyond sea. The 1st and 4th were hanged on the spot, were Major Baxter was shot.	On the 21st April 1834
16. Ramkistna, Buddookomaroo of Coepoorum 17. Ramkistna, Badda Doloye of do. 18. Poorshotum, peon of do. 19. Rugghoo do. do.	The prisoners were engaged in the conflict between the rebels and the party of regulars and peons at Coepoorum (see para 98.) The 4th was the murderer of the Guide Juggunnauthem, (see para 98) whose head was found in the spot he pointed out, with the hair still on it.	The 1st prisoner was hanged at Coepoorum, and the 4th on the spot where he murdered Juggunnauthem. The sentence of death passed on the others was commuted to transportation.	On the 25th do. do.
20. Sowra Gurnall of Goomdah. 21. Sowra Juggadoo, cousin of the above.	The plunder and destruction of Pandaly and the mutilation of the inhabitants, para 88.	Hanged in chains near Kimedy. Hanged in the entrance of the pass leading to Polkondah.	On the 29th do. do.
22. Madola Borroojah, inhabitant of Jeringee	Taken in arms in the attack on Jerighee.	Sentenced to death, but sentence commuted to transportation for life beyond sea.	

23. Seevaram, Bissoye of Wujjyagudda.	Harbouring the rebel Bissoye of Jeringhee.	Sentenced to death, but sentence commuted to transportation for life beyond sea.	
24. Dussarettee Jennah, town peon of Purlah Kimedy.	Treason in counselling and aiding in the attack made on Major Baxter's party.	Hanged in the town of Kimedy.	On the 4th July 1834.
25. Boobily Naraidoo, town peon of Purlah Kimedy.	Harbouring and secreting the proclaimed rebel Godeyapaud.	Hanged in the town of Kimedy.	Do. Do.
26. Neelakuntee, brother of do. do.	Do. Do.	Sentence of death commuted to transportation.	
27. Ootansing Ram Rauze Mocassadar of Gowry.	The head and leader of the Doratatanums, commanded all the rebel force in the western and southern parts of the Zemindary, and was present at the engagement when Lieutenant Sherrard was killed at Walladab, by the party under his immediate command.	Hanged in chains in his Doratanum village.	On the 24th Do. Do.

G. E. RUSSELL,

Late Commissioner.

No. 3.—List of Posts occupied at different times.

Warranassee, - - - - - - - -	Healthy.
Bagarettypoor, - - - - - - -	do.
Kottoor, - - - - - - - - -	do. The Sepoys who suffered were those who went into the hills.
Seetapooram, - - - - - - - -	Feverish.
Jeypoor, - - - - - - - - - -	Unhealthy.
Seetumpett, - - - - - - - -	do. In the Palkondah pass.
Tooligaum, - - - - - - - - -	Healthy.
Korasundah, - - - - - - - -	Slightly feverish.
Garrabunda, - - - - - - - -	Healthy.
Chintapilly, - - - - - - - -	do.
Doogapoor, - - - - - - - - -	do.
Toongatamparah, - - - - - -	do.
Yerrapaudoo, - - - - - - - -	Unhealthy.
Lutchmannursapet, - - - - -	Healthy.
Addabunghy, - - - - - - - -	Unhealthy.
Istalah, - - - - - - - - -	Feverish.
Kundabah, - - - - - - - - -	Healthy.
Buttely, - - - - - - - - -	do.
Mondemcola, - - - - - - - -	Feverish.
Jeringhee, - - - - - - - - -	Unhealthy.
Royagudda, - - - - - - - -	do.
Boorjingee, - - - - - - - -	Less so, but feverish.
Surayacottah, - - - - - - - -	Healthy.
Goonipooram, - - - - - - -	do.
Nimgaum, - - - - - - - - - -	do.

N. B. All the low land villages on the bank of the rivers are perfectly healthy.

G. E. RUSSELL,

Late Commissioner.

No. 4.

MEMORANDUM.

The Purlah Kimedy Zemindary lies between 18° 31' and 19° 5 north Latitude, and 83·46 and 84·26 East Longitude.

Its extreme length from East to West is about 42 miles.
Its extreme breadth from North to South about 40 miles.

Boundaries. Purlah Kimedy is bounded on the North by the Goonipooram Talook (part of Jeypoor) and Pedda Kimedy.

On the N. E.	by the Mundasa		Zemindary.
On the E.	by the Thurlah		Do.
On the S. E.	by the Teckaly		Do.
On the S.	by the Bomaly and Jullmoor		Mootahs.
On the S. W.	by the Heramundalum and Kurkavulsah		Estates.

On the West by the Palkondah Zemindary and Mondemcola (part of Meerunghy.)

Rivers &c. The principal river is the Wamshadarra that runs from North to South through the Zemindary entering it from the Jeypoor country above Buttely and quitting it at Magalingum, receiving in its course a large nullah close to Buttely, the Bijellee nullah, the Oopladah river and several other torrents from the hills.

The Oopladah river takes its rise in the Oodagherry Hills in Pedda Kimedy, from whence it runs southerly by Royagudda, receiving a large nullah from Coomullasinghee. Then the Jeringhee river passes Boorjingee into a fertile valley by Chintapilly and Oopladah, and receives the nullah from the hills north of Gundahutty. Then it turns suddenly to the westward and being joined by the Narmanagarum nullah, passes about 1¼ miles to the south of the town of Kimedy, and finally empties itself into the Wamshadarra about a mile east of the village of Gooloomooroo.

The remaining watercourses are principally deep nullahs formed by the torrents from the hills during the rains. The chief of which takes its rise in the hills North of the town of Kimedy, passing nearly a mile to the westward of it; supplies a large tank and then pursuing a course nearly parallel with the Oopladah river, joins the Wamshadarra nearly at the same spot as the former.

Hills. &c. The principal ranges are the Mahindra which divide Kimedy from Mundasa. These hills are the highest in the Ganjam district.

The Pagoda on the highest peak of Mahindra from the mean of several observations made in 1832 and 1831, was about 4995 feet above the level of the sea.

The Gundahutty and Jeringhee ranges extend from Royagudda on the west to the Mahindra on the east, and are connected with the Pedda Kimedy hills to the north. In the principal gully down which the Jeringhee river runs, are the villages of Coepoorum, Letchimpooram, Lawery, Goomah and the hill fort of Jeringhee..

The cluster of hills immediately to the North of Kimedy (town) are only inferior in height to the Mahindra, branching out into different ranges. From their highest point they extend East and West, and are connected with the Pedda Kimedy hills by a lofty range running North and South—the Mondemcola hills extend North and South along the western side of Kimedy and separate it from Mondemcola.

The Palkondah range run North and South to the Southward of the Mondemcola hills, and divide Kimedy from the Palkondah Zemindary.

There is also an extensive group of lofty hills detached from one another to the South of the town of Kimedy extending from Lawaniacottah in the East to Bagarettypoor on the banks of the Wamshadarra in the West, and as it were shutting out the rich valleys East and West of Kimedy (town) from the low country.

Through these hills are several passes leading from the open country near the sea into Kimedy viz. the road by Lawaniacottah to Garrabunda from Thurlah—another road from Thurlah by Letchimpooram, Kotigam and Bolaroo—the road from Bappan-thurlah by Teckalyputnam, Cheepoorpilly and Jaudoopilly—the road from Teckaly by Malapetta—from Bomaly through Timboor—from Surayacottah by Darma—Letchimpooram, and the pass from Bagarettypoor by Mullinadapooram.

A line of detached hills also runs from the eastward of Buttely and from the Northern boundary in a Southerly direction, meeting the hills of the range North of Kimedy at Gybah. A cluster of hills extends from the west of Kimedy (about 1½ miles) to the river Wamshadarra. Through these is a pass connecting the Eastern and Western valleys of Kimedy.

The whole of these hills are steep, craggy and covered with a heavy jungle which is usually thickest about the gullies aad at the foot of the hills. On the plain the jungle assumes more the character of a forest in some places, though very large timber is not commonly met with. In other places it is mixed with a great deal of bamboo and thorns which renders it next to impossible to penetrate.

The former kind is chiefly to be found in the level ground south and west of Goomah, The latter kind may be said to prevail more generally on the level grounds at the foot of all the hills. During the rains a quantity of long coarse grass grows on the sides and summits of the hills, which is annually burnt by the Sourahs, and may in some degree be the reason why there is not very thick underwood out of the valleys and gullies.

Hill Forts, &c. The hill forts are nine in number, and with their bearing and distances direct from Kimedy, the capital are as follows.

1. Lawaniacottah N. E. 79° distant 16 miles in a thick jungle near the Eastern end of the pass leading to the Northern parts of the Ganjam district commanded to the South by a large hill.

2. Gundahutty N. E. 56° distant 13½ miles at the Southern base of a lofty range of hills.

3. Jeringhee N. E. 34° distant 15½ miles to the North of Gundahutty in a patch of cultivation surrounded on all sides by lofty hills and thick jungle.

4. Narrainpooram N. E. 39° distant 10 miles direct at the South base of a range of hills, and at the entrance of the pass leading to Jeringhee. The country to the South is completely open. There is a small mud fort with loop holes.

5. Royagudda N. E. 22° distant 14½ miles, in a valley tolerably well cultivated, and at the foot of the steep ghauts which separate it from Jeringhee, from which place it bears nearly West distance direct 4 miles.

6. Narmanagarum N. E. 5° distant 7 miles suronnded on all sides by high steep hills.

7. Wujjyagudda N. E. 2° distant 12 miles —In a small narrow hill valley about 1,000 feet above the level of the plain. This valley is bounded by lofty hills.

to the west. Those on the Eastern side are but a small height above Wujjyagudda, being merely the edge of a natural ledge or terrace which forms the little valley. The wet cultivation is carried on in the water-course which rising in the hills at the Southern end of the valley, runs through the centre of it Northwards, the cultivatied ground is about a mile in length and about a stones throw in breadth, the rest is thick jungle.

Coomulla Singhee N. E. 2° distant 15 miles, a village under the Rogudda Bissoye, is a continuation of the Wujjyagudda valley but considerably below it, being at the foot of the ledge above mentioned and only slightly elevated above the plain. On *both* sides of the valley East and West the hills are lofty. The cultivation along the continuation of the Wujjyagudda watercourse is of the same description as at that place. A nullah from the westward that rises near Seringhee, joins the water-course at this place, after which the united streams find a passage through the hills into the Royagudda valley and eventually fall into the Oopladah river. There is a small square mud fort here nearly in ruins.

8. Seringhee N. W. 10° distant 17 miles and bearing nearly West from Coomulla Singhee, situated on the summit of a lofty range of hills in a small patch of cultivation on table land—there is a small square mud fort close to the village. To the N. W. of the village, a small hill valley extends about 1½ miles. It is cultivated with paddy, by means of terraces built with some labour and in convenient situations carried to nearly the tops of the small hills that bound the valley—springs of fine clear water are very abundant here and taken every advantage of for cultivation.

9. Goomah N. W. 17° distant 16 miles, is a small patch of cultivation at the Western foot of the Seringhee hills surrounded by a thick forest and jungle which covers the country for several miles round. The fort and village were levelled by our troops.

Memorandum of routes to the hill forts of Kimedy &c.

KIMEDY TO NARMANAGARUM.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
From Kimedy to a strong embankment of earth and stones, across the road at the entrance of a gorge between small hills about 150 yards up a slight (stony) ascent..	5	5	0

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
The ascent continues, road bad and stony for a few hundred yards, then the path becomes smooth and even. Suddenly came upon a strong breast work of timber and stones built on a rocky mound to the North of the path 15 or 20 yards. It commands the path completely, trees felled	6	2	0
Trees cut down across the road for some distance and then a small tannah concealed in the jungle 3 or 400 yards. There an easy descent commences, the foot of which is the East end of the pass, some 5 or 6 paddy fields..	7	0	0
Suddenly came on a strong tannah on the North side of the path—on a rocky mound, the jungle is cleared for about 250 yards to give a clear view of the path from the tannah..	7	3	0
Good path across broken ground to Narmanagarum swamy house..	7	7	170

The above defences are admirably placed for defending the passage. The general direction of the road North till the first embankment, then N. E. It takes about 2½ hours unincumbered. There is another road from the direction of Oopladah which has more ghaut, but fewer built defences.

NARMANAGARUM TO WUJJYAGUDDA.

Commence the ascent of high hills about ¾ of a mile from the village of Narmanagarum, stony path, ascent gentle, pass a small Sourah village about a mile up the ghaut in thick jungle. After which the ghaut gradually becomes more steep and difficult. The gully near the top of the hill is cultivated, and there are several Sourah huts. From the huts the ascent is very steep, in clear ground, and the direction of the path hitherto N. is now changed to E. At the top of this ascent there is an old breast work of trees laid like a hedge, they are however rotten, and no difficulty in getting over any part of it. It takes 2 hours from Narmanagarum to this point, then the path continues its Easterly direction along the South side of the main range of hills perhaps about ½ amile—this is a very rocky and bad path, then descends into a small gorge and the road turns abruptly to the North and about 100 or 150 yards in front, there is a strongly built stone wall with loop holes about 7 feet high—none of the trees are cut, and the wall may be taken in

flank by a party, instead of descending into the gorge abovementioned climbing the steep rocky side of the hill to the left, where though the jungle is thick, a man may get through it. Having ascended 200 yards they might go on parallel with the party in the path and come on the flank and rear of the wall. It is half an hours walk to this wall from the old breast work and 2½ hours from Narmanagarum—not hurrying. Passing the wall in the gorge the path is down a descent for a little way and (you are now, over the main range of hills) there is some clear ground and Sourahs huts, it being the head of a watercourse (there is a path down the hill valley to the right to Royagudda valley.) Immediately in front is another stone wall about 6 feet high with loop holes, not so strongly built as the first. It may be seen at some distance. The jungle being cleared and the ground cultivated, you ascend to it as it is in another small gorge—the ground being tolerably clear, it may be turned by ascending the small hills either to the right or left of it. It is about 15 minutes from the first wall—the path is now smooth, even and straight to the northward, a slight descent down the hill valley for 7 furlongs to the village of Wujjyagudda.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
The whole distance 3½ hours, distance by Perambulator...	5	0	0
Ghaut not practicable for cattle *with* burdens and very difficult for those without them.			
Wujjyagudda to Coomulla Singhee, distance by Perambulator...	4	3	140

Direction of the road North, at about one mile pass a small Sourah village called Jongotorro, good path for ½ mile further, then descend a very steep craggy ghaut (down which the water from Wujjyagudda valley runs) through a long narrow valley bounded by lofty hills—at the North end of which is the village of Coomullasinghee which you can see several times while descending the ghaut. From the foot of the ghaut the path is quite smooth along open spots to the village.

It took 1½ hours to walk down unincumbered, but from the excessive difficulty of the ghaut proportionate allowance must be made for ascending. The village has a small mud square fort almost in ruins on the North side of it. A less difficult path in from the Royagudda valley to the North East of the village. Coomullasinghee is commanded on the West by high hills which rise immediatly from the village, the hills on the other sides are too distant for small arms to have any effect.

COOMULLASINGHEE TO SERINGHEE.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
Distance by Perambulator................................	5	0	0

Direction of the road West; time in walking it 2¼ hours. The first half hour of the road good and smooth running up a narrow pass by the side of a water course and gradually ascending. The next half hour steep ghaut up the shoulder of a hill—the foot of it craggy. Arriving at the top of the ascent, proceed along a large level ledge in the side of the hills for about 15 minutes, open and cultivated by the Sourahs. The jungle for the most part rooted out and burnt—a slight descent of a few yards brings you on some pretty level ground interspersed with rocky mounds at the foot of which are a great number of springs of water and channels &c. from the higher hills cultivated with paddy in every convenient corner. The path here winds a good deal with a few small ascents and descents of no difficulty. An hour and a half from starting brings you on the small village of Womayasinghee at the head of the hill valley ; immediately after ascend a steep ghaut at the top of which is table land, and in some cultivation stands the village of Seringhee. From this point there is an extensive view of the hills to the Eastward—there are no buildings for defence on this road, there is a small square mud fort to the West of the village—the village and fort are commanded on 3 sides by hills and the jungle on the south admits the approach of an enemy within musket range;—but as a great deal of the jungle has been cleared and the remainder is not very thick in some places, a good deal might be done by activity—the hills above the village are within half musket shot.

SERINGHEE TO GOOMAH.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
Distance by Perambulator................................	2	7	80

Took 1½ hours to go down—allow double to go up and more if encumbered with coolies carrying burden. About ½ a mile South of the village came on the crest of a steep ghaut where there is a stone breast work on a rock S. of the road—then descend, the whole way is a long, steep stony and difficult ghaut—the trees that had been felled are removed and burnt—and there is no work or stockade except the one already mentioned—(from whence Goomah may be seen at the foot of the hill) Goomah has a small patch of paddy between it and the hills—the jungle about it is thick and the ground much intersected by ravines, but the hills are not near enough to command it with effect—the direction of the road South West.

GOOMAH TO HURRYPOORAM.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
Distance by Perambulator	11	7	180

The road for the first six miles good path excepting at the crossings of the watercourses which occur two or three times. A thick forest the whole way—then down a stony but not very difficult ghaut to Gybah in a basin in the centre of the pass—on all sides surrounded by hills there is a small patch of wet cultivation. Passing Gybah into a thick jungle and in 20 minutes descend a very craggy difficult ghaut at the top of which is a stone wall and thick stunted bamboo jungle cut down across the path. The ghaut is not long; then good road through thick jungle to Hurrypooram an open spot. Wet cultivation surrounded with jungle.

HURRYPOORAM TO WARRANASSEE.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
Distance by Perambulator to the encampment about ¾ mile South of Warranassee	4	7	60
Good (bandy) road through thick jungle, road blocked up by trees felled in one place, but opened again by a small turn round them.			

OOPLADAH TO JERINGHEE ROUND THE NARRAINPOOR HILL.

	Miles	Fur.	Yards.
Oopladah to Bomeky	3	2	20
Cross watercourse, Dowra small Village in the jungle West ½ mile	5	1	0
Cross watercourse	5	6	160
Road passes between high banks, &c. watercourse on the North	6	2	0
Watercourse	6	3	0
Do.	6	3	40
Do.	6	3	140
There open field 60 yards by 30 do.	6	6	0
Do. at base of hill which commands path	7	0	50
Tannah on a mound	7	3	120
Auderygoomah (small village)	7	6	0
The road over the Narrainpooram ghaut meets this road here.			
Steep ascent of few yards (rocky)	8	2	100
Bessumpaudoo	9	0	40

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
Watercourse	9	0	90
By the edge of small line of wet cultivation to beginning of ascent	9	7	0
Top of steep ghaut estimated ½ mile	10	3	0
TREES CUT, &c. &c.			
Down a gentle descent good path to Jeringhee	11	4	90

In a basin commanded to the South and East—paddy cultivation to the North and West, thick jungle the whole road, where a vigilant enemy might offer great opposition, and obstacles easily formed every yard of the way. A detachment starting from Narrainpooram before day light and meeting with no opposition, did not arrive in Jeringhee till late in the afternoon owing to the difficulties of the road which was then obstructed by felled jungle and trees. In passing this road attention should be directed to the hills on the right (East) which command the road as you approach Jeringhee. A small hill covered with high jungle (as are all the hills) lies to the West of the road, but at too great a distance to command it effectually. On the first perception of cultivated ground in the vicinity of Jeringhee and immediately before crossing the stream, a small round hill may be noticed to the left hand (West). This hill should be gained by a party moving down the river, as it completely commands the town and was the spot from whence the troops suffered some annoyance after getting into the place. There was a breastwork of logs of wood and stones on it. The Jeringhee river is crossed about 200 yards from the town. On arriving at the river there is a large white rock 100 yards to the right hand at the foot of the hill in thick bushes—from this place the troops were fired on a good deal in passing the river and until they gained the town. From hence also and from the hill, firing was kept up occasionally on the town itself.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
From Kimedy to Garrabunda	13	3	0
Garrabunda to Lawaniacottah	3	6	0
Through a thick jungle which was felled and thrown across the road, a very strong breast work of earth and stones was also existing, but the jungle has been cleared and the breast work levelled by the Sappers and Miners.			
The village is commanded by a large hill to the Southward.			

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
Garrabunda to Goopilly......	6	3	180
The road passes by Lawaniacottah to the open country at the East end of the pass—the jungle continues for 1¾ miles after passing Lawaniacottah.			
Garrabunda to Oopladah............	7	2	60
Kimedy to Nimgaum..	13	2	0
Oopladah to Boorjinghee...	5	6	0
Oopladah to Gundahutty.........	9	3	0
Good path, jungly as you approach Gundahutty. The village is at the foot of high hills—up a gully about 1½ miles to the Eastward is a difficult path over the hills to Jeringhee and another to Coepoorum.			
Oopladah to Kimedy.......................	6	1	20
Nimgaum to Warranassee tope......	5	4	0
Warranassee to Kundabah tope on west side of river...	9	7	160
Kundabah to Buttely......	4	1	60
Buttely to Goonipooram, cross the river on leaving Buttely and proceed along the Eastern bank.........	5	6	180
Goonipooram to Pallairo up the river on the West bank......	5	1	0
Goonipooram to Goomah Letchimpooram in the Kurupum Zemindary......................................	15	2	0
Return by the road to Buttely till within 1½ miles of that place, there cross to West of river and passing the villages of Coormah and Juggernautpooram proceed through a thick jungle to the Westward. The road is pretty good for 11 miles, when entering a gorge in the hill the pass becomes stony and full of ravines and broken ground. Goomah Letchimpooram to Meerunghy tope south of village.........	13	5	0
The path lies through a very heavy jungle in some places approaching to forest. Some awkward ravines to cross, otherwise the path is pretty even.			
Meerunghy (tope) to Verighotam (tope near the bank North of the town) good road, frequented by Brinjarries carrying salt inland through Jeypoor.........	10	2	0
Verighotam to Palkondah—encampment East of the town......	13	1	0

JERINGHEE TO ROYAGUDDA.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
Cross a rocky ravine up a ghaut of gradual ascent thick forest......	1	4	0
Top of ghaut, stone and timber stockade...	1	7	180
Foot of ghaut...	2	4	0
Foot of small ghaut......	3	3	0
Over ghaut which is steep and longer on the Royagudda side than the other watercourse at foot of ghaut—good water......	4	0	40
Steep rocky ghaut, descend to Royagudda close to the foot of it......	5	3	0

Took 3½ hours, rocky bad path the whole way. This route occupied a detachment the whole night to get over—they were obstructed by felled trees in some places however.

ROYAGUDDA TO BOORJINGEE.

	Miles.	Fur.	Yards.
Royagudda to Bund of small tank which commands the road, enter jungle	0	3	120
Cross (Jeringhee) river country gets clearer............	1	2	160
Pedampoor	2	1	0
Through cultivated country good path to Boorjingee	5	7	180
Palkondah encampment to Seetumpett through pass, thick jungle..	8	5	0
Seetumpett to Kottor through the remainder of a jungly stony pass	8	4	70
Seetumpett to Nimgaum (tope)........................	11	7	60
Nimgaum to Bagarettypoor....	11	3	0
Bagarettypoor to Kimedy..............	14	1	60
Kimedy to Gooloomooroo (tope)	11	0	0
Gooloomooroo to Nimgaum (tope)......................	5	4	120
Nimgaum to Poolypully on the road to Seetumpett..	6	1	0

(Signed) C. T. HILL, LIEUTENANT,

Assistant Surveyor General.

G. E. RUSSELL,

Late Commissioner.

No. 5.—List of the Bissoye Villages taken possession of by the troops in Purlah Kimedy Zemindary.

Names of the Forts.	Names of the Villages.	Value of produce.			Total.		
		Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Royguddah......	Coradasinghy..................	264	...	...			
	Royaguddah..................	550	...	...			
	Soordah..................	154	...	...			
	Sagadah..................	308	...	...			
	Kistnapooram..................	154	...	...			
	Pudmapooram..................	88	...	...			
	Dolimmapooram..................	44	...	...			
	Demedejolah..................	22	...	...			
	Boorjunghy..................	146	10	8			
	Ragoonathapooram..................	29	5	4			
					1,760	...	...
Namanagarum...	Wonchalah..................	36	10	8			
	Cottoor..................	17	9	7			
	Coonjasinghy..................	35	3	3			
	Boorjah..................	14	10	8			
	Rompee..................	2	14	11			
	Colamasinghy..................	14	10	8			
	Seetapooram..................	1	1	7			
	Lundahutty..................	11	5	10			
	Connaipooram..................	6	9	8			
	Poorooshotamapooram..................	3	10	8			
	Jagurnathapooram..................	53	8	6			
	Booroodah..................	168	10	8			
	Jolah..................	29	5	4			
	Biddoovah..................	44	...	...			
					440	...	...
Seeringhy......	Cattadah..................	......	...	...	440	...	...
Wajjaiguddah...	Allee..................	......	...	...	660	...	...
Narainpooram...	Narainpooram Fort..................	......	...	...	2,919	9	4
Gundahutty.....	Gundahutty Fort..................	396	...	...			
	Gotoyee..................	264	...	...			
					660	...	...
Lavaniacottah..	Lavaniacottah & its hamlets.	......	...	...	264	..	...
	Grand Total Rupees....				7,143	9	4

G. E. RUSSELL,

Late Commissioner.

No. 6.—List of old Doratanums.

No.	Names of the Doratanums.	Names of the Doratanum villages.	Cuttoobady. As per account of the permanent settlement.	Cuttoobady. Present Cuttoobady.	Cuttoobady. Decrease.	Cuttoobady fixed for the future.
	Permanent Doratanums now extant and paying the old established Cuttoobady.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Gororachendoo........	Bootoowa...........	45	45	...	45
2	Jagannuth Dora.......	Cavetah Buddrah..	9	9	...	9
3	Jammana Dora........	Kareenee Buddrah.	30	30	...	30
4	....	Seeredah............	7	7	...	7
5	Mocalinga Dora.......	Gottah Goodah....	50	50	...	50
6	Nursoo Dora's wife	Peddamady...... Hurrypooram....	120	120	...	120
7	....	Seeyalee............	90	90	...	90
8	Addoo Gomango......	Voramadah..........	10	10	...	10
9	Paulacakristum Dora.	Vulladah............	65	65	...	65
10	Deenabundoo Dora...	Kittungee............	30	30	...	30
11	Lutchia Dora..........	Vonna...............	60	60	...	60
12	Gopaul Doss...........	Pooreteegoodah....	60	60	...	60
13	Gungunna Dora......	Bommekah..........	100	100	...	100
14	Parun Dora...........	Somagundee........	30	30	...	30
15	....	Keesarajodoo.......	60	60	...	60
			766	766	...	766
	Doratanums Cuttoobady of which had been lowered since the permanent settlement.					
1	Joghee Dora.........	Baumenee........ Dimmesalah..... Meenegaum......	760	450	310	500
2	....	Beeseeringhee......	235	100	135	200
3	....	Woolavabuddrah..	120	20	100	120
			1,115	570	545	820

G. E. RUSSELL,

Late Commissioner.

No. 7.—List of old Doratanums forfeited by rebellion.

Names of the Doratanums.	Names of the Doratanum villages.	Cuttoobady. As per account of the permanent settlement.	Cuttoobady. Present Cuttoobady.	Cuttoobady. Decrease.	Cuttoobady fixed for the future.	Remarks.
Godeyapaty Kistnamah Dora	Bontoo	....	155			
	Dasoopoorum	....	20			
	Bydalapoorum	973	355			
	Seedy	....	168			
	Lokondah	....	168			
	Kittalapaudoo	....	40			
Tavety Dora	Lubbah	10	10			
	Kottoor	10	10			
Ootansinghee Rama Rauze	Gavooree	90	80			
Ramoodoo Dora	Doogarajapoorum	10	10			
Tavety Dora	Umbajary	115	50			
Madava Dora	Collah	5	5			
		1,213	1,071			
	Grand Total of permanent Doratanums.	3,094	2,407			

G. E. RUSSELL, *Late Commissioner.*

No. 8.—*List of new Mocassahs.*

	Names of the Doratanums.	Names of the Doratanum villages.	Cuttoobady. Present Cuttoobady.	Cuttoobady. Cuttoobady fixed for the future.	Remarks.
	New Mocassahs to be continued.		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Sonda Beecaree	Goreeyagoodah	20	80	
2	Juggunnaud Dora	Coratam	10	50	
3	Locanaud Dora	Kundabah	160	160	
4	Nagunna Dora	Neelapoorum	30	80	
5	Cuttee Pursaramoodoo	Gurrabunda	30	75	
			250	445	
	New Mocassahs resumed.				
1	Fakeer Dora	Gottahbhadrah	58	...	
2	Ramana Dora	Rayeelah	50	...	Died of wounds received in arms against the Government.
3	Damodora Dora	Venkatapoor	85	...	A fugitive and outlaw.
4	Godeyaputty Kistnamah Dora	Maloovah	200	...	Captured and dead.
		Goorandee	40	...	
5	Keerty Roy	Hutty Kottoor	40	...	Do. do.
6	Woolanasingoo Ramrauzes' brother	Vuddunghee	50	...	Do. do.
	Juggunnaud Rauze	Kottoor	15	...	
7	Seetunnah Dora	Lubbah	200	...	Fugitive.

List of new Mocassahs—(*continued.*)

	Names of the Doratanums.	Names of the Doratanum villages.	Cuttoobady. Present Cuttoobady.	Cuttoobady. Cuttoobady fixed for the future.	Remarks.
8	Broonda Dora	Paroosoorampoor.. Nowdah	50	...	Transported.
9	Juckoola Bissoye	Soorjanee	50	...	A fugitive.
10	Jugganad Dora	Gungoovadah	250	...	A fugitive.
			1,088	...	
			1,338	...	
			3,745	...	

G. E. RUSSELL,

Late Commissioner.

No. 9.—*General Abstract of the Doratanums and Mocassah villages.*

	No.	Amount of Jummah.			Permanent Cuttoobady.			Present Cuttoobady.			Cuttoobady fixed for the future.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
DORATANUMS AT THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.																			
Mocassahs now extant	15	2,685	10	8	766	...	...	766	...	...	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mocassahs the Cuttoobady of which had been lowered since the permanent settlement	3	1,356	10	8	1,115	...	...	570	...	...	820	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...
Mocassahs forfeited by rebellion	6	2,468	...	...	1,213	...	...	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	...	...
Total Doratanums	24	6,510	5	4	3,094	...	...	2,407	...	...	1,586	...	...	250	...	...	1,071	...	...
NEW MOCASSAHS.																			
To be continued	5	1,019	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	445	...	...	195	...	...	...	...	...
Do. resumed	10	4,223	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088	...	...
Total New Mocassahs	15	5,243	...	...	...	...	...	1,338	...	...	445	...	...	195	...	...	1,088	...	...
Grand Total	...	11,752	5	4	3,094	...	...	3,745	...	...	2,031	...	...	445	...	...	2,159	...	...

Increased sources of Revenue to Zemindar.	Rs.	A.	P.
Additional Cuttoobady in Doratanum Mocassahs	250	...	...
Revenue of Doratanum Mocassahs forfeited and resumed	1,397	...	...
Addition made to the Cuttoobady of new Mocassahs which are to be continued.	195	...	...
Bariz of new Mocassahs resumed	3,135	...	...
Annual increase to the Revenue of the Zemindary	4,977	...	...

G. E. RUSSELL, *Late Commissioner.*

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT UPON THE FOREGOING REPORT.

Read again the report of Mr. Russell late Commissioner in Ganjam, dated the 1st ultimo.

Para 1. The Board having taken into consideration this report, the following resolutions are passed upon the subjects which appear to require immediate attention.

Para 113. 2. Resolved that a Warrant be issued to the Collector of Ganjam under Section II. Regulation II. of 1819 for the detention of the persons mentioned in Para 113 as state prisoners, with instructions to the Collector to report when he thinks they may be set at large with safety.

116. 3. Resolved that the Collector be directed through the Board of Revenue to give particular attention to the clearing of the passes, following the suggestions of Mr. Russell on this subject.

124, 126 to 129. 4. Resolved that these Paras be furnished to the Court of Wards for their information and guidance. The Court will issue instructions to the Collector agreeably to Mr. Russell's suggestions. The arrangements directed by Mr. Russell for disposing of the Town Peons and providing for those thrown out of service, and for forming a separate Establishment of peons for service in the Zemindary, are entirely approved. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the Zemindary should be kept under the direct management of the Collector.

130 to 134 and 136. 5. The measures already adopted, and those now recommended by Mr. Russell as explained in these Paras, are fully approved. The Board of Revenue and Court of Wards will take care that they are carried into effect in the manner intended by Mr. Russell.

135. 6. The question agitated in this Para must be reserved for future consideration.

137. 7. The subject of this Para is of much importance, and the Collector and Magistrate should give his earnest attention to the means of securing the peaceable inhabitants of the villages near the hills from the outrages to which they have hitherto been subject. The suggestion of stationing select peons in some of the villages and giving them free lands for their support, should be acted upon—and the Collector should endeavour to induce the inhabitants to fence their village in the manner pointed out by Mr. Russell.

138. 8. The measures reported in this Para are approved.

139. 9. The Guzzaputty Maha Dave may be permitted to proceed to Benares if she is desirous to do so, otherwise she must still reside under the charge of the Collector of Rajahmundry. This will be intimated to her through the Collector.

140. 10. The manner of rewarding the persons mentioned by Mr. Russell in this Para as having rendered important services in the late operations by the transfer to them of lands forfeited by the rebellion of the former possessors, is entirely approved. The grants which have been made accordingly by Mr. Russell's directions, are confirmed.

143. 11. The recommendation in this Para that the settlement be made in all possible cases with the inhabitants instead of renting the villages to strangers, should be strictly observed by the Collector to whom the Board of Revenue will issue an injunction accordingly.

146. 12. The Board of Revenue have already submitted a revised Establishment of peons for the service of the Ganjam District instead of the Sibbendy corps, which has been sanctioned.

25th November 1834.

147. 13. The suggestion in the Para is considered very important, and the Board think it highly expedient that it should be acted upon whenever an emergency occurs in any of the Zemindary Districts. The Board of Revenue will issue instructions accordingly.

160 and 161. 14. The Collector will endeavour to effect the object of clearing the passes by means of the Company of Sappers now available with the assistance of hired labourers. The work should be recommenced as soon as the season will admit of it. If it is found necessary to strengthen the party, the Collector will report it through the Board of Revenue.

15. The further consideration of this report and particularly of the general suggestions submitted in it, must be deferred for the present.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Minute be transmitted to the Board of Revenue, and Extracts Para 2 to the Criminal Judge of Chicacole and the Collector of Ganjam respectively, for their information and guidance.

9th December, 1834.

REPORT

ON

THE DISTURBANCES

IN

THE VIZAGAPATAM ZILLAH.

The Appendix to this report has not been printed. It consists only of translations of the letters alluded to in para 32. The substance of these papers being given in the following paras—their insertion in extenso seemed unnecessary.

To the CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

Fort St. George.

Sir,

Para 1. In my report regarding Purlah Kimedy, I have stated my opinion upon the different points of a general nature to which my attention was called in the Minutes of Consultation dated 14th December 1832. I now proceed to the affairs of the Vizagapatam Zillah.

Para 145 to 158.

2. The ostensible instigators of the late disturbances in that district were Mookkee Veerabudra Rauze, and Caukalapoody Juggernautha Rauze called also Seetaram Rauze.

3. Veerabudra Rauze was the descendant of the family which formerly held the districts of Singavarapakotah, Antara, Relly, Gallapilly and Casseputnum. His grandfather Casseputty Rauze, excited disturbances in 1764, and was subdued by Viziaram Rauze, the Rajah of Vizianagrum, who took possession of his country, which still forms part of that Zemindary, and made prisoners of him and his son Roy Bopaul Rauze. The former died in confinement. The latter escaped in 1789, and retired to the hills where he resumed his former turbulent career. The Rajah endeavoured to reclaim him by giving him a Jagheer of 6,000 Rs. per annum in the Boobily district, but he left it under pretence that it was not sufficient for his wants, and retired to Palkondah. After various unavailing negociations, it was at length determined, on the recommendation of the Collector, to grant him a monthly pension of six hundred Rupees payable by Government. In 1800, he again revolted, and fell in battle with the Rajah's troops, leaving an infant son named Veerabudra Rauze, whom the Rajah, in the hope of bringing him up to peaceful habits, took under his protection, and kept about his person, giving him, besides presents and clothes at particular seasons, a fixed allowance for his subsistence, first of 100 Rupees per mensem, and subsequently, as he grew to manhood, of double that amount. Through some mistake, when the Rajah made over the charge of his affairs to the Collector, Mr. Gardiner, in Sep-

Enclosure No. 1 in letter from the Chief of Vizagapatam 13th in Cons. 29th October 1793.
" A. Do. Do. 19th in Cons. 21st July 1794.

From Mr. Webb, 25th August in Cons. 8th September 1796.
To Do. 9th " "

From Mr. Webb, 6th in Cons. 16th October 1800.
From Do. 9th " 20th "

From Do. 27th July in Cons. 6th August 1801.

A

tember 1827, prior to his departure for Benares, this allowance was not entered in the list delivered by him to that Gentleman, and it was in consequence discontinued until February 1829, when Mr. Gardiner, on his representing his case, recommenced payment at the reduced rate of 100 Rupees per mensem, and continued it at intervals, but very irregularly, until October, when Veerabudra Rauze, led away by persons who had an interest in exciting disturbances, and hoping to compel the public authorities to grant him better terms, withdrew to the hills, and placed himself at the head of a body of adventurers, who plundered and laid waste the country in his name. The troops sent in quest of him having failed in their endeavours to surprise him, Mr. Gardiner entered into a negociation for the renewal of his pension, which it was agreed should be paid with arrears at the rate allowed by the Rajah previous to his departure, deducting the amount he had since received in smaller sums, provided he should dismiss his followers and return to an orderly mode of life, and give the security of two respectable men of his own caste for the fulfilment of his engagement in the sum of 5,000 Rupees. This arrangement having been sanctioned by Government, the arrears, amounting to Rupees 4,300,* were discharged on the 16th February 1830. No application having been made for payment in the following month, Mr. Gardiner wrote to him to send a confidential servant for the money. His first letter was not attended to, but in reply to a second communication on the same subject, Veerabudra Rauze required that his allowance should be raised to 300 Rs. Of course this demand could not be complied with, and Mr. Gardiner, learning that he intended to return to his former lawless course, determined to take him into custody. The persons who gave the information, were Veerabudra Rauze's sureties—one of whom Mr. Gardiner entrusted with the execution of his design, but he failed to accomplish it, and there can be little doubt that the intelligence imparted by him and his confederate, as well as the readiness with which he undertook to betray his friend, were mere cloaks intended to veil the real feelings of the parties and to ward off the consequences likely to result to themselves, if they should be supposed to connive at his escape. As soon as he had reached a place of security, Veerabudra Rauze addressed a menacing letter to the Collector, reiterating his demand of 300 Rupees a month, adding to it the condition that he should be placed in command of all the Vassatydars (Military retainers of the Zemindar remunerated by grants of land) and the declaration

From the Collector dated 19th August 1830, in Cons. 30th.

* Note—Arrear due for 29 months at 200 Rs. per mensem	Rs. 5,800
Deduct payment at different periods	" 1,500
Balance	Rs. 4,300

that any consequences which might follow the rejection of his claim would not rest with him. As this conduct appeared to preclude the hope of reclaiming him by mild measures, Mr. Gardiner determined to pursue him into the hills, and, with this view, collected all the force immediately within his reach, amounting altogether to about 900 men, of whom part were Sibbendies, and part the peons of the Vizianagrum Zemindary. The attempt failed, and the party returned without penetrating further than Cassepatnum which they found deserted by the rebels, who had taken up a position a little further in advance, which they were afraid to attack. Upon hearing of this failure, Mr. Gardiner endeavoured to effect his object through the means of the Rachawars and their armed followers, and having assembled about 1,200 fighting men of all sorts, he sent them "with instructions to "follow Veerabudra Rauze wherever he might "go, and to persevere till he was taken." This party advanced no further than the first, and, like it, returned without having effected any thing.

From Mr. Gardiner 19th August 1830. Para 7.

4. Disappointed in the service which the warlike character of the Rachawars had led him to expect from this last effort, Mr. Gardiner* now applied to Pinnapothalah Naganah Dora, the Dewan of the Golcondah Zemindar, in whom he appears to have placed great reliance. But in him also he was disappointed. That the capture of Veerabudra Rauze was at any moment within the power of this man, whose bold and determined character, no less than the situation he filled, gave him an almost unbounded influence in that part of the country, there can be no doubt, but subsequent events have shewn that he was secretly implicated with the insurgents, and the failure which ensued cannot therefore be matter of surprise.

* From Mr. Gardiner 19th Aug. 1830. Para 10.

5. In August 1830, at the recommendation of the Foujdaree Udalut a reward of 1,000 Rupees was offered for the apprehension of Veerabudra Rauze, and smaller sums for the seizure of his principal adherents, but the vacillating course subsequently pursued prevented any good results from this measure, and tended greatly to weaken the authority of Government. Mr. Gardiner* advocated the employment of regular troops, but Mr. G. A. Smith, who was appointed to the temporary charge of the district during his absence on sick certificate, took a different view of affairs, and inclined rather to the renewal of negociations; and invited Veerabudra

From Government 28th September 1830.

* From the Collector to Government dated 26th March 1831. Para 11.

From the Acting Collector 13th July 1832.

Rauze to a conference, in which, that chief, buoyed up by past impunity, demanded that his allowance should be increased to 1,000 Rupees per mensem, and that he should be appointed to collect the revenue payable by all the various Military retainers in the Zemindary—an office which would have increased tenfold the already dangerous influence he possessed among that class, and would have rendered him more powerful than ever. In September 1832 Mr. Gardiner returned and the reward offered for* the apprehension of Veerabudra Rauze was soon after increased from 1,000 Rupees to Rupees 5,000.

* From Government to Board of Revenue dated 5th October 1832.

6. Meanwhile the spirit of insurrection had broken out in the southern part of the district—Uppalah Pyakarow,* the son of the Zemindar who was in possession of the Suttivaram and Ankapilly districts when the Sircars were ceded to the British Government, died in October 1776 without any lineal descendants, but leaving two Widows, and the country was in consequence made over to Viziaram Rauze, the Zemindar of Vizianagrum, (to whom the deceased was indebted to a very large amount) on the condition that he should pay annually into the public treasury 90,000 Rupees in addition to his former tribute, and 10,000 Rupees for the subsistence of the females above alluded to. One of them (Seetiah) died in 1804. The other, Rajiah, having fallen into a state of mental infirmity, which rendered her incapable of managing her own affairs, became the prey of needy distant relations, who contracted debts in her name, and obtained or fabricated her signature to papers purporting that she had adopted a son; but as her imbecility made it evident that the alleged adoption was a mere fiction resorted to by the people about her in the hope that they would, by that means, secure the continuance of the pension after her death, it was determined that it should lapse with her life. She died in October 1814, and it ceased from that period.

From the Chief of Vizagapatam, 6th October 1776.

* Seetiah and Rajiah.

To the Chief of Vizagapatam 12th November 1778.

From Mr. Murray 17th in Consultation 28th May 1804.

From Board of Revenue to Government 30th August 1813.

7. When the permanent settlement was formed in 1802, the districts of Suttiaveram and Aukapilly were sold in common with the other Havelly lands, and were purchased by the Rajah of Vizianagrum, by whom they were transferred in 1810 by private agreement to Goday Sooriapracausa

From Mr. T. A. Oakes 9th, in Consultation 19th March 1810.

* From the Acting Collector dated 24th July 1832—para 5.

† Para 6 of this report.

Row. In January* 1832 Juggernautha Rauze, otherwise called Seetaram Rauze, a cousin of the boy who was† said to have been adopted by Rajiah, and who died some time before, appeared at the head of a large body of armed followers, and having assumed the title of Pyakarow, proceeded to commit depredations and lay the inhabitants under contribution. The Acting Collector Mr. Smith, in his letter to the Board of Revenue dated the 24th July 1832, attributed these disturbances to the unconciliatory spirit and unpopularity of the proprietors of the estates in that neighbourhood, and particularly of the person mentioned above, and his brother Narrain Row, but I am satisfied he was mistaken. It was not an insurrection of the people, arising from personal dislike or attachment to an individual. The inhabitants generally had no connection with the rebel faction, and though compelled to purchase safety for themselves and families by contributing to their wants, and deterred from giving information through fear of their resentment, were yet not interested in their success. The person who took the ostensible lead in the insurrection possessed no local influence, but was a mere puppet in the hands of Naganah Dora, in whom the Acting Collector, had been induced to place such implicit confidence as to recall the troops employed by Mr. Gardiner in that part of the district, and to commit the protection of the country entirely to his charge, and who by preventing any open act of outrage for a time, was able to confirm that gentleman's belief in his fidelity, at the very moment that he was secretly exerting every means in his power to thwart his endeavours and aid the insurgents. The situation of the villages belonging to Sooriapracausa Row and others in the vicinity, and the nature of the pretensions set up by the insurgent chief, were in themselves sufficient to account for their having been made the principal scene of his depredations, but it is due to Sooriapracausa Row to state that his exertions to further the public interests rendered him the peculiar object of their revenge, and as a natural consequence, brought upon his estate a more than equal share of violence and outrage. The first intelligence received by the public authorities regarding the views and movements of the insurgents in that part of the district, was communicated by him, and he continued to exert himself to the last. At length the insurgents, grown bold by success, took up positions among the hills, strong by nature, and rendered still more so by stockades, and as no hope remain-

From the Acting Collector Mr. G. A. Smith, dated 24th July 1832.

From the Magistate of Vizagapatam 1st November 1832.

ed of subduing them by other means, the whole of the district, excepting the Streekoormum division, which, by some mistake, was omitted in the original proclamations, was placed under Martial Law on the 11th December 1832. The error in respect to the Streekoormum Division was supplied on the 5th March 1833.

From Government 4th December 1832.

8. The history of Naganah Dora is remarkable. He took a leading part in the troubles of 1805, and was brought to trial before the Court of Circuit for "making disturbances and plundering and "burning villages," but was acquitted, and ordered to be released on giving security for his good conduct for two years. In 1809 he again took up arms against the Government, and continued in open hostility to their authority, during the two following years 1810–11.* In an attack made upon him by our troops during the Military operations of that period, he was caught by one of the European Officers, but his presence of mind in denying his identity and pointing, with apparent good faith, to another fugitive whom he called by his own name, enabled him to get away, and he remained secure on his mountain fastnesses until 1821,† when he was pardoned by the Government for apprehending some gang robbers who had escaped from confinement. Finding some months after my arrival that he had been deeply implicated in the late insurrection, I had, in communication with General Taylor, determined to apprehend him, and instructions had been issued for that purpose, when he was saved from the ignominy of a public execution by the hand of unknown assassins, who cut his throat while he was sleeping in his own house.

Extract from the Calendar of the Prisoners committed by the Magistrate of Vizagapatam to take their trial before the Court of Circuit for the Northern Division in 1806.

* Extract from a letter to the Collector of Vizagapatam addressed by Capt Stuart Commanding a detachment of 1st Battalion 21st Regt. in the Golcondah Zemindary, dated 1st August 1810. Enclosure in Mr. Churchill's letter 9th August 1810.
"Naganah, the chief of the Rebels is a persevering and Politic man with great Political spirit. His crimes have been enormous, and can never be overlooked, but he has the act of conciliating his friends while his name carries terror through the Zemindary."

† To the Magistrate Vizagapatam 11th May 1821.

9. While the events above described were passing in the centre and southern divisions of the Zillah, scenes of a similar nature, though originating in different circumstances, were acting in other quarters also, and many of the Zemindars, taking advantage of the distraction which prevailed, and believing that the indulgence shewn by Government in forbearing to enforce the payment of their tribute by the sale of their lands, originated in the consciousness that they could neither support a

new proprietor, nor manage them successfully by means of their own Officers, appropriated their revenues to the gratification of their personal pleasures, and left the Public demand to accumulate. The chief seat of the disturbances was Palkondah.

10. Viziaram Rauze, the Zemindar of Palkondah, paid a tribute of Rupees 50,500 to the Rajah of Vizianagrum until the year 1795, when he took arms against the British Government and continued in a state of open insurrection until April 1796. The fort of Veragattum * and other strong holds in his country having been taken possession of by the troops, he surrendered himself, and was confined in the fort of Vizagapatam, and declared for ever incapable of holding his Zemindary which was for a short time taken under the management of the Officers of Government, but the particular situation of affairs being considered to render it inexpedient to continue this mode of administration, it was eventually made over to his eldest son, Seetaram Rauze, who had remained faithful to the Government during his father's insurrection. Seetaram Rauze died* in July 1798, and was succeeded by his brother Vencatapaty Rauze, then only 9 years of age, and the management of the country was entrusted to Purseram Pautrado who was appointed Dewan. In June 1803, the Collector, Mr. R. Alexander, in consideration of the long confinement Viziaram Rauze had suffered, recommended that he should be released, and he was accordingly set at liberty on the security of the present Zemindar of Vizianagrum and his then Dewan, Saughy Ramachundra Rauze, who engaged that he should reside at Vizianagrum and not quit that place without the Collector's consent.

From the Collector 13th April 1796.

* About 18 miles from Palkondah.

From the Collector 1st May 1795.

From Government 15th May 1795, Para 6.

From Government 7th May 1796.

From the Collector 26th December 1797.

To Government 6th January 1797.

From Government 11th January 1797.

From the Collector 16th January 1798.

To Government 31st January.

From do. 24th February.

* From the Collector 4th August 1798.

From the Collector 31st August 1798.

To Government 12th September.

From do. 22nd September.

From the Collector 3rd February 1803.

To Government 2d March.

From Government 26th March.

To the Collector 21st April.

From do. 20th June.

11. At the permanent settlement the Zemindary was confirmed to Vencataputty Rauze in perpetuity, and the Peshcush was fixed at Rupees 51,000 for the first five years, and thenceforward at Rupees 55,000.

* To Government 22d September 1803, Para 15.

From Government 22d October 1803, Para 8.

From the Collector 22d March 1811, Para 13.
From the Collector 31st May 1811, Paras 3 and 4.

12. Viziaram Rauze appears to have remained quiet till May 1811, when he again excited disturbances and assembled a body of peons at Veeragattam, through whom he collected the revenues of the surrounding villages and committed depredations on the people. Martial law having been proclaimed, a Military force was sent into the Zemindary, and a reward having been offered for his apprehension, he was at last obliged to retire to the Nagpore country*. The records do not furnish any information regarding him after this period, but from what I could learn, his son, Vencataputty Rauze, who then held the Zemindary, subsequently induced him to come in to him, and he was afterwards taken to Vizagapatam where he died.

From the Collector 28th March 1811, Para 13.

* From Collector Fletcher to Government dated 9th and 27th April 1812.

13. Venkataputty Rauze was through life, a man of very profligate and extravagant habits. In consequence of his backwardness in paying his tribute, his country was annually sequestered by the Collector, and as often released towards the end of the year, on the security of his Dewan, Juggernautha Patroodoo, who became responsible for the liquidation of the balance within a stipulated period. In Fusly 1237*, the Zemindar gave the Dewan 20,000 Rupees desiring him to pay it into the Collector's treasury, and charging him at the same time to prevent the Zemindary from being sequestered. The money arrived too late, and was moreover insufficient to cover the public demand, and the establishment which had already been dispatched for the purpose of attaching the lands, was therefore directed to proceed in the execution of this duty. Shortly afterwards, on the 16th February 1828, a large body of armed men under the command of Venkataraidoo (a powerful Mocassadar in that Zemindary) and his nephew Apparaidoo, attacked the Dewan in the Rajah's house, and murdered him and his brother, and severely wounded a third person named Boganah Patradoo. The perpetrators of this atrocious act "were not only allowed to quit the Zemindar's house, but to walk quietly out of the fort in which were about 300 men belonging to the Zemindar, and made their escape into the neighbouring hills." The following Extract also is taken from the report* of the Magistrate. "Although the Zemindar's "conduct is open to much suspicion, there is not any legal proof against "him, and without such proof as would be likely to convict him in a

From the Magistrate of Vizagapatam dated 28th March 1828.

* 1827-28.

* From the Magistrate dated 28th March, 1828.

" Court of Justice as an accessory to the murder, I did not consider it ad-
" visable to attempt the seizure of a powerful Zemindar in possession of
" an extensive hill country, almost inaccessible to the inhabitants of the
" plains, fatally noted for the insalubrity of its air, and inhabited by a
" turbulent race of the Zemindar's own dependents." " Having no as-
" sistant, and being prevented by my official duties in the Revenue De-
" partment from myself repairing to Palkondah, I sent a native Commis-
" sioner from the Hoozoor with instructions to make every possible en-
" quiry, to take declarations in writing from the Zemindar and others, to
" discover, if possible, some clue to the mysterious circumstances with
" which the murder was attended." " All attempts to seize the actual
" perpetrators have, up to the date of the last accounts, entirely failed, a
" letter has been received from Venkataraidoo by the head of Police ac-
" knowledging the part he took in the murder, but screening himself
" under the orders of the Zemindar whom he distinctly accuses as the
" author and instigator of all that occurred."

14. " The fixed Police at Palkondah consisted only of an Aumeen
" and five peons, of whom three were absent on duty at the time this act
" of atrocity was committed, and any attempt on their part to seize the
" assassins was therefore impossible. On the 20th February, proclamations
" were published by the Magistrate throughout the district offering re-
" wards for the apprehension of Kumbera Vencataroydoo and Apparaidoo.

15. In October the Zemindar, who had long been in an infirm state of health, died, leaving three sons named Coormarauz Nurrendrarow, Veziaram Ramrauze Nurrendrarow and Neeladdry Nurrendrarow, and three daughters—also eight widows, as it is usual to call them, most of whom were never married to him.

1.—Pedda Lutchiminursiah—his married wife.
2.—Pedda Juggiah, a dancing girl.
3.—Seetiah, a gentoo woman.
4.—Camaliah—of the same class.
5.—Chinna Juggiah—Sister of Camaliah and Mother of the 2d Son.
6.—Soondariah—Sister of Camaliah and Chinna Juggiah.
7.—Vencata Lutchmiah, of the cultivating class, Mother of the 3d Son.
8.—Soobadriah of the Silversmith caste.

The arrear due to Government at this period, the beginning of Fusly 1238, was Rupees 45,095-13-10.

16. The mother of the eldest son was a dancing girl, but upon the representation* of

* From the Collector 9th May 1829, Para 16.

the Collector that he was acknowledged by all parties to be the proper heir to the Zemindary, he was recognised as such by Government, and as he was then a minor, the Zemindary was placed under the charge of the Court of Wards.

From the Collector to the Board of Revenue 9th May 1829. Para 16.

17. Mr. Gardiner considered "it advisable in all possible cases to leave the detailed collection of the revenue of hill Zemindaries to some one of the ancient family who possesses an hereditary influence and control over the hill ryots and Doratanums."—"These people," he observed, "are at all times promptly obedient to their own chiefs, but have very little respect for an Aumeen sent by a Collector, and it had been found, he said, whenever Palkondah had been attached for arrears of revenue, as had frequently been the case of late years, that the Zuft* had been little more than nominal, the Zemindar continuing to make his collections as usual, and paying them, or such part of them as he thought proper, to the Aumeens. The same, he remarked, might be said of other hill Zemindaries, but of all the people under his control, he thought there were none more turbulent and difficult to manage than the Doratanums of Palkondah, or more devoted in their attachment to the family of their own hereditary chieftain, whose authority alone, he believed them willing to acknowledge." It was in consequence determined to place the Zemindary under charge of Camaliah, one of the widows and adoptive mother of the minor, with a regular appointment as manager, taking from her good and sufficient security for the faithful discharge of the trust. Shortly afterwards Pudmanaba Charloo was appointed Guardian of the minor.

* Attachment.

22d August 1829.

From the Collector 29th January 1830.

18. On the 29th January 1830 the Collector reported that, in consequence of the death of the person who had become security for Camaliah, he had considered it requisite for the safety of the revenue to depute an Aumeen and the necessary establishment "to act under his own immediate orders, but with instructions to consult Camaliah generally in conducting the revenue details, and especially in realizing the collections of the hill villages, still permitting her to continue the ostensible manager of the estate." Camaliah subsequently, about the middle of 1830, made an arrangement with Koormanatha patradoo, the then head of the family

From the Collector 2d May 1831, Para 3.
Board's Proceedings 27th June 1831, Para 18.

* Para 13.

From the Collector 2d November 1831, Para 10.

of the Dewan who was murdered in* 1828, by which it was settled with the concurrence of the Collector, that *he* should be entrusted "with the revenue administration under her, "and bind himself to realize and remit to the Collector's treasury (without "forestalling the revenues of future years) the amount of the settlement "for Fusly 1240, or to make good the deficiency." The fulfilment of this engagement having been further guaranteed by the security of two other persons named Rajam Ratha Kistnama and Yellamahuntee Soorianarraina Patradoo, the attachment was withdrawn.

5th August, 1830.

From the Collector dated 2d May 1831.

19. The following extracts from the Collector's letters describe subsequent transactions. "This arrangement with the manager "and Koormanatha Patradoo had not long been concluded, when dis-"turbances broke out in the Zemindary, and some villages were plunder-"ed and burnt by bands of hill free-booters. Such commotions in "hill Zemindaries for the most part originate as far as the leaders are "concerned, in political dissension and opposition to the ruling authori-"ties, rather than the desire of enriching themselves by the booty ac-"quired in such marauding expeditions. I therefore lost no time in re-"pairing to Palkondah in order to ascertain the cause of so unexpected "a state of affairs and take such steps as might appear necessary for the "restoration of order. I found the minor Zemindar had quarrelled "with and separated himself from, his adoptive mother the manager, and "attached himself to another of the widows of the late Rajah. This rup-"ture roused into action the dormant enmity of some of the leading hill "Doratanums belonging to parties opposed to the manager, who, in "order to embarrass the management and impede the realization of the "revenue, as much as for their own immediate advantage, excited dis-"turbances in the country. Notwithstanding his minority the Zemin-"dar possesses in a great measure that powerful influence in the Zemin-"dary which is usual with persons of his dignity in hill countries, and it "is not possible for any manager to bear up against his ill will. After "a vast deal of discussion, I contrived to re-"concile* the parties to each other and sent "the young Zemindar back to his mother's house, upon which the dis-"turbances soon ceased. Very recently however they broke out afresh "and I again* proceeded to Palkondah where "I found that predatory bands from the hills

* In February 1831.

* 12th April 1831.

"were plundering and burning villages even in the immediate vicinity "of the town of Palkondah. I was not able to discover precisely the "cause of the irruptions, but as the armed peons of the Zemindar had "always failed in opposing the hill robbers under the direction of the "manager, I placed the minor's guardian at their head, who immedi- "ately went in pursuit, overtook them and brought in some prisoners. "This success, with the influence of the Zemindar exercised through his "guardian will, I trust, have the effect of tranquilizing the country."

Para 6.

"I trust the arrangements above stated will "conduce to the prosperity of the country and "the regular realization of the revenue, important objects, the attain- "ment of which is, in truth, matter of no ordinary difficulty in Palkon- "dah. The conflicting interests of eight widows, each of whom has herpar- "tizans amongst the intriguing and factious chiefs who exercise unbounded "sway over swarms of armed hill Doratanums, ever ready to engage in any "lawless and predatory enterprize to which they may be invited, are not "the least of the evils to be encountered."

From the Collector 2d November 1831.

Court of Wards 2d November 1831.

"Adverting to the disturban- "ces that had taken place, the Court of Wards "observe that my account of these affairs is "far from satisfactory, and it is inferred, from "my admission that I did not know the cause of "them, that I had not sufficiently investigated the matter. Your Court "are aware that in exercising control over the hill conntries of the Nor- "thern Circars there are difficulties to contend with, which do not pre- "sent themselves elsewhere. To trace with accuracy the particular causes "which lead to the commotions which so frequently occur in the "hills is, in many cases, no less a matter of embarrassment. Such dis- "turbances almost invariably arise from the private animosity of one "hill chief to another and are not unfrequently carried to great length "before it is known who it is that has set them on foot, or what has been "his object in so doing. I was myself at Palcondah at the time when "the disturbances adverted to, were in full force, and although villages "were plundered and set fire to within three or four miles of my tents, nei- "ther the Manager or any one else in the Town could give me any in- "formation that I could depend upon, respecting the original cause of "the devastation in progress; but it was subsequently very well known "to have proceeded from an old grudge of some of the most influen- "tial hill chiefs against the family of Koormanatha Patradoo."

20. At the close of Fusly 1240, the account of collections showed an outstandiug balance of Rupees 23,946-5-7, part of which, Rupees

7,416-3-5, subsequent enquiry showed to have been realized and misappropriated by Koormanatha Patradoo against whom "summary proceedings were instituted in the zillah Court, "and he was taken to the immediate neighbourhood of Chicacole when he suddenly "made his escape" and has not since appeared.

From the Collector dated 10th November 1831.

April 1832. * Para 14.

21. At the expiration of the minority, the arrear* due to Government had grown to Rupees 93,485-5-11; but Rupees 35,981-0-0 of this amount having accumulated during the management of the Court of Wards, it was deducted from the demand, which, thus reduced, amounted to Rupees 57,504-5-10.

From the Acting Collector 24th August 1832, Para 10.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 19th December 1832.

22. "In March 1831 the Collector submitted an address from the Zemindar in "which he requested that he might be allowed "to take charge of the Zemindary upon his engaging to pay off the "arrears at the rate of Rupees 15,000 per annum, and offering by way "of security for the fulfilment of his contract to leave under the charge "of the Collector certain villages, the annual revenue of which, was "estimated at Rupees 16,000, and to make a deposit of Rupees 15,000 "from which to supply any deficiency which might occur in the collections from the adversity of the season, or other causes. This proposition being considered by the Board to be fair and reasonable, they "authorized the Collector to deliver over the Zemindary on the terms "stipulated; observing at the same time, that as the amount of arrears "would be considerably reduced by the remission of such portion as "had occurred during the minority of the Zemindar (a circnmstance "of which, probably, he was not aware at the time when he made the "proposal) he might possibly be induced to exert himself to liquidate "the whole balance at once, in order that the Zemindary might be "made over to him entire. It appears however from the report of the "Acting Collector dated 24th August 1832, that at the time he joined "the district no attempt had been made on the part of the Zemindar to "make good even the proposed deposit of 15,000 Rupees: and that "disturbances had taken place in the Zemindary of so serious a nature "as to render it necessary for him to continue the management, and to "disburse from the collections the allowances to the peons, and different "members of the family, to the discontinuance of which the commencement of the disturbances was attributed." It appeared also from the

report of the Acting Collector that the right of the Zemindar to succeed* which Mr. Gardiner had stated to be admitted by all parties; was now questioned. Since his rupture with Camaliah he had given himself up entirely to the guidance of Pedda Juggiah, and had written to the Acting Collector on the 11th July stating that he had made over the management of the country to her.

* From the Collector 9th May 1829. Para 16.

From the Acting Collector dated 24th August 1832.

23. Mr. Gardiner was quite right in saying that it is difficult to trace with accuracy the particular causes which lead to commotions in the hill Zemindaries. The greater part of the outrages committed on the people never come to the knowledge of the public authorities, but the records of Palkondah, incomplete as they are, exhibit a scene of violence and disorder little less than that which existed in Purlah Kimedy. The reports in the Office of the Magistrate show that many villages of the Zemindary were burnt in almost every month of 1831 and 1832. On the 10th April in the latter year a body of armed men under Rohenny* Kistnama Dora, Mocassadar of Atsapawulsa, and his brother Appanah Dora, who had at that time retired with their followers and adherents to one of the fastnesses in the hills called Bommaka Lowah, attacked the party of Sibbendies posted at Boorjah in open day, killed two and wounded seven of their number, plundered the village and carried off ten muskets. In the month of June following no less than 29 villages were plundered and burnt by the same Chief, and six of the inhabitants severely wounded with swords. On the 18th of the same month (June 1832) Atsapawulsa Kistnama Dora was proclaimed by the Acting Magistrate as a rebel, and the Doratanums and all others holding lands on condition of Military service were called upon to assist in subduing the insurrection.

24. At the time of my arrival at Vizagapatam on the last day of 1832, Veerabudra rauze and Pykarow were still in arms against the Government, and the country generally continued in a very unsettled state; but as Martial Law had already been proclaimed, and as General Taylor, the Officer Commanding the Division, had applied the Military resources at his Command in a manner which left me nothing to suggest,

---

* *Note.*—This man, like all other Doratanums, was generally called after the name of his village "*Atsapawulsa Kistnama Dora*," by which name he will be designated in the sequel of this report.

I determined to go on at once to Purlah Kimedy which my instructions directed me to consider "the first and immediate object" of my mission. I may here mention that Veerabudra rauze was taken by the troops at the end of January 1833, and having since been brought to trial before a Native Court Martial, was convicted of rebellion, and sentence of death was passed upon him, which was commuted to imprisonment for life. Pykarow and his followers soon after quitted the district, and retired, it was supposed, into the Nizam's Country.

25. On reaching Chicacole on the 8th January 1833, I was taken very ill and was obliged to remain there for medical aid. Eight days afterwards viz. on the 16th of the same month, an attack was made on the Cutcherry of the Aumeen in charge of the Palkondah Zemindary, then, and for a long time before, heavily in arrear to the Government, with the view of rescuing from his custody a peon in the service of Atsapawulsa Kistnama Dora. The rebel party was headed by Pudmanaba Dora the Mocassadar of Woney, a village about three miles distant from Palkondah, and the open adherent of Kistnama Dora already* proclaimed as a rebel by the Magistrate for his attack upon the Sibbendies at Boorjah and other outrages. Through the timely aid afforded by the Peons of Pudmanaba Charloo formerly the Guardian of the Zemindar, but at this time at variance with the influential part of the family, the assailants were beaten off and were obliged to fly, leaving one of their number killed and eight prisoners, among whom was their leader Pudmanaba Dora—the rest were peons in the service of that chief and Atsapawulsa Kistnama Dora—the man who fell belonged to the latter. As soon as the result of Pudmanaba Dora's enterprize became known, Atsapawulsa Kistnama Dora raised his standard at Woney, the village of the captured chief, and collected about him all the neighbouring Mocassadars who were subservient to his views with the declared purpose of setting the prisoners free by force, a purpose which he did not hesitate to declare in his* letters to the Aumeen whom he endeavoured to intimidate by threats of personal violence. Alluding to the prisoners he writes "the moment you send away those now remaining (to Chicacole) you should give up all hope of returning to your home and perform such ceremonies as should be done at the time of death, but on the contrary if you have an attachment to life, release the prisoners." The first letter of the Aumeen to the Magistrate, Mr. Mason, explaining what had pass-

Para 21.

* Para 23.

* See the evidence in the trial of Tummana Dora.

ed and the threatening state of affairs, was written on the 18th January.* Information of the event reached me soon afterwards. The guard of 20 Sibbendy sent by Mr. Mason in consequence of the Aumeen's report arrived at Palkondah on the 15th February, and a detachment of Regulars under Lieutenant Curre of the 8th N. I. which Mr. Mason had, with my concurrence, requested General Taylor to send there, reached it on the 19th on which latter day the prisoners were dispatched to Chicacole under the escort of the Sibbendies and some peons belonging to Lowana Dora. The rebel party finding their plans frustrated, returned to the hills.

26. I have been thus particular in stating what occurred because I observe that the Foujdaree Udalut in their proceedings upon the trial of Pudmanaba Dora and his followers, adverting to the detention of the prisoners at Palkondah, came to the conclusion that the alleged attack never took place at all, but that the whole story was a fabrication of the Aumeen for some sinister purpose, that the disturbed state of the country was a mere pretext to account for his not having sent the prisoners to the Criminal Judge at an earlier period, and that his real and sole purpose in detaining them was "to get up the case against them," assuming that the "Magistrate was not ever informed of the alleged attack "till the evidence of the witnesses was fairly digested and arranged, and "that the *first* intelligence received by him of *any* attack having been "made was upwards of one month after all the prisoners had been ap-"prehended," whereas in truth, Lieutenant Curre's detachment which was not applied for till my inquiries had satisfied me that the public authority could not be maintained by other means, had actually arrived at Palkondah by that time. In respect to the attack upon the Cutcherry, the object of those by whom it was perpetrated, and the motive attributed to the Aumeen for delaying to forward the offenders to Chicacole, I have no hesitation in stating, from careful personal enquiry on the spot, and a knowledge of local circumstances, that the conjectures of the Foujdary

---

* *Note.*—Extract from the evidence given by Mr. Mason before the European Court martial in the trial of Tummana Dora of Woney, brother of Pudmanaba Dora, on the 11th June 1833.

"I am Collector and Magistrate of the Vizagapatam zillah; I received Official information dated 18th of January from the head of Police at Palkondah that his Cutcherry had been attacked and some prisoners taken. In the report he stated that he had not a sufficient number of peons to escort them to the Criminal Jail, and requested an additional force of Sibbendies or a Military force. He stated the reason of this application was that a body of 4 or 500 men were assembled at Woney under Atsapavulsa Kistnama Dora for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners. In consequence of these representations, having previously communicated with Mr. Russell, I addressed the Brigadier Genl. Commanding the Division requesting that he would send to Palkondah a sufficient body of troops to uphold the authority of Government and to enable the Civil authorities to perform their duty. In compliance with this request, a company of the 8th Regt. under Lieutenant Curre was detached to Palkondah."

Udalui are totally destitute of foundation, and that the order of the Court for the release of Pudmanaba Dora, if it had not been superseded by the Minute of Council directing that he should be detained as a state prisoner, would have produced the worst consequences to the public peace, and would have greatly aggravated the difficulty of subduing the spirit of insurrection then prevailing, even if it had not altogether frustrated my endeavours to apprehend the yet more dangerous characters who were still in arms against us. The Court appear to have overlooked the facts that the disturbed state of the country had obliged the Government to proclaim Martial Law in the Vizagapatam district and to send me with powers to do the same in Ganjam, before the commission of the act they were trying, and that the long existence of rebellion in Purlah Kimedy (*the Zemindary immediately adjoining Palkondah*) was judicially and fully within their knowledge, in the cases of the persons whom they had sentenced to transportation for life beyond seas, for firing upon the troops of Government when proceeding to the support of the Collector in August 1831, and for taking forcible possession of the western and southern* division of the Zemindary in the early part of 1832. They have since convicted and sentenced to a similar punishment Batharasinghee Towty Dora for having, *almost at the very time the attack was made on the Aumeen of Palkonda*, committed a similar offence in the Heramundalum Talook which also belongs to Vizagapatam; namely for having headed a body of armed men who plundered and burnt a Village in the Talook just mentioned within a few miles of Palkondah and for having forcibly rescued from the custody of the Police Officer, one of his followers who had aided and abetted in that outrage, and had been taken prisoner on that occasion. If any thing further were wanting to complete the proof of the then situation of the Country, and of the unprotected condition of the people, it will be found in the evidence on this latter trial, where it will be seen that the Police Officer was afraid to report what had occurred to the Collector, lest he should thereby bring upon himself and the inhabitants the vengeance of the rebel Chief—fears, for which the history of these districts shews there was but too much ground.

Calendar of Chicacole Special Commission No. 1 of 1833.
See my report of the 1st Instant on the affairs of Purlah Kimedy para 78.
* Calendar of Chicacole Special Commission.

27. In respect to the charge against Woney Pudmanaba Dora, it seems sufficient further to mention that Tummana Dora, who was taken by a party under the Jemidar Commanding my Guard and was examined by me as soon as he was brought to my tent, acknowledged the part

His defence was—
"Kistnama Dora came to my village with 300 men, he sent for me, I through fear joined him with ten men, except this I have done nothing."

his brother had acted, and was himself convicted by a Court Martial of having been with the rebel force collected by Atsapawulsa Kistnama Dora *at Woney with the view of rescuing him.*

28. On the 9th of March Lieutenant Curre the Officer Commanding at Palkonda, hearing that Atsapawulsa Kistnamah Dora had returned to his fort at Atsapawulsa, went against him with the troops under his Command, and some peons belonging to Pudmanaba Charloo and one of the Doratanums named Somanah Dora, who took post along the skirts of the hills to the Northward, while Lieutenant Curre led his men against the fort, the height of which he states in his Official* report to the Officer Commanding his Corps, could not be discovered until within a short distance "owing to the bund of a Tank being between it and him." The rebel Chief trusting to the protection of his walls, stood firm and opened a heavy fire upon the party as they advanced, by which 2 sepoys were killed, and a subadar and 8 sepoys wounded, and Lieutenant Curre received a shot through his cap. As it was found that the place was impracticable without the aid of ladders, Lieutenant Currre drew off his detachment and placed it under cover, leaving the peons in the position they had originally taken up, and a picquet of his own men at some rocks,* where they were protected from the fire of the fort.

* Letter from Lt. Curre enclosed in letter from the Officer Commanding the Northern Division to Government dated 10th April 1832.

* See plan of the place prepared by Lieutenant Hill of the Survey Department, Enclosure marked A.

29. Meanwhile persons were sent for a six pounder belonging to the Rajah of Palkondah—"also for some men "belonging* to a neighbouring Zemindar. "The latter arrived about two o'Clock P. M. "Lieutenant Curre immediately directed them "to occupy a pass and strip of jungle on the "opposite side of the place, and sent for poles and bamboos to make "ladders. A short time had elapsed, when an alarm was given that the "rebels were running out on the opposite side. Lieutenant Curre in"stantly led the men in pursuit, when he found that the Rajah's men, "whom he had ordered round, had neglected to occupy the position "pointed out to them, through which they (the rebels) effected their es"cape having suffered a loss of 19 men; eight of whom were shot by his "company, and the remainder by the Rajah's people, who followed them

Letter from Lieutenant Curre referred to above.

* See plan of the place prepared by Lieutenant Hill of the Survey Department, Enclosure marked B.

"through the jungle for a considerable distance. Lieutenant Curre was "prevented doing so, from the excessive fatigue the men had undergone "already, and the great encumbrance of their accoutrements."

30. The persons who first observed and gave notice of the flight of the rebels, were* 4 sepoys who were on picquet—near the wicket by which they escaped—as soon as the place was evacuated, these men and a pensioned sepoy, the father of one of them, went in. The only things they found there were a tattoo, a looking glass, a box of letters, and some Vessels containing rice, tamarinds, Jaggery &c. The provisions being too bulky to be carried away, they left them, and took only the horse, glass and box. The man who obtained the latter, considering the letters of no value, threw them on the floor of the house. While still in the fort they were joined by a small * party under the Jemidar of the Company, whom Lieutenant Curre had sent back to secure any persons or property which the fugitives might have left. One* of the sepoys of this party picked up the letters which had been thrown down by the person who had taken the box, and tied them in a cloth. Another sepoy* found a second box containing 5 or 6 letters, which he secured in the same way; and two† others, on searching the premises more minutely, got a guitar and a drum.

* 1 Shaik Balley.
2 Shaik Ismall.
3 Goolab Sing.
4 More Sing.

* 1 Ramiah.
2 Nursoo.
3 Venkatasawmy.
4 Shaik Ibram.

* Venkatasawmy.

* Shaik Ibram.

† 1 Ramiah,
2 Nursoo.

31. It was clear from the account given by these men, all of whom were subsequently examined by me personally that*, *at the time the letters were found and secured, no one but our own men and the pensioned Sepoy before alluded to, had entered the fort*—that the main gate and the second wicket remained fastened, and that the rice, tamarind and other Articles of provision were still untouched when they quitted the place—that on their leaving it, they took the letters to Lieutenant Curre, then standing at a distance in conversation with Pudmanaba Charloo, and the Sirdar of Sibbendies, that that Officer on receiving them caused them to be immediately tied up in a handkerchief which he delivered to the charge of the Sibbendy Sirdar, who being unable to walk, in conse-

---

* Note.—In my report of the 15th July 1833, I omitted to mention that, one of the sepoys of the picquet fired a shot into the house of the chief before his party entered, in order to ascertain whether it was entirely deserted. The point is of some importance, as the act in question is totally irreconcilable with the supposition that the place was then occupied by our Allies.

quence of a thorn having run into his foot, was directed by him to mount the wounded Soobadar's horse, and that the Sirdar accordingly rode with Lieutenant Curre until they reached that Officer's tent at about 3 o'clock in the morning, when he gave the bundle to him and took his leave. In respect to the subsequent custody of the letters, it appeared from the concurring testimony of the Jemidar and drummer of the Detachment and the Sirdar of the Sibbendies, that on the evening of the following day, the 10th March, and on the two evenings next ensuing, they were called by Lieutenant Curre into his tent for the purpose of reading and explaining them to him, when Lieutenant Curre having previously caused every one else to go away, took the bundle of letters from his box and gave them one by one to the Sibbendy Sirdar, who read them, while the Jemidar and Drummer interpreted the contents, the letters so read being kept separately from those which had not been read, and that on each day, after the reading was concluded, Lieutenant Curre locked them up in his own box.

32. In a note written to me by Lieutenant Curre on the 2nd day after this occurrence, he mentioned that a number of letters had been found in the house of the rebel chief which deeply implicated some of the principal members of the Samustanum, and asked instructions as to the disposal of them. I requested in reply that he would send them to me which he did, and I immediately numbered and affixed my initials to each, and ever after kept them under my own seal. There were in all one hundred and four documents, among which were ninety three letters written on paper and one on a palm leaf, and nine cowles. On examination of these papers, I found numerous notes and letters addressed to Atsapawulsa Kistnamah Dora by members of the Rajah's family, and others attached to the Samustanum, shewing that a confidential correspondence had been carried on with him from 1830, and had continued up to the present time. I shall insert in the appendix the letters of most importance, as illustrative of the continuity and complexity of the intrigues of which Palkondah was the centre during this period, and of the countenance and support given to this rebel, whom each party in turn applied to for the accomplishment of their own purposes, by any means however atrocious. It will be seen by these letters that the right of the Zemindar in possession was not undisputed as stated by Mr. Gardiner, and that there was a party in favor of Viziaram Rauze, his younger brother, who supported his claims by the usual expedient of raising disturbances. The letters of more recent date, which show that the late rebellious conduct of A. Kist-

Para 16 of this report.

nama Dora was instigated and directed from within the walls of the Samustanum, I think it proper to notice particularly in this place.

Appendix No. 27 of 1833.

33. In a letter dated 30th January 1833, Pedda Juggiah tells him she sends him a large quantity of powder and ball and presses him in the strongest terms to come with a band of armed followers and forcibly rescue from the custody of the Government Officers, the prisoners taken in the daring attack made upon the Aumeen 4 days before. In another dated the 4th February, she tells him that the Aumeen would never be brought to liberate the prisoners, that she sent 20 Rupees for his (Kistnama Dorah's) expentces, and that the only hope that remained of effecting the release of their friends, was for him to come with his followers at midnight and kill the Aumeen. She particularly indicates the way in which he should proceed for this purpose; mentions that Pudmanaba Charloo is the only one likely to assist the Aumeen; that people will be in readiness in that event to support him, that he Pudmanaba Charloo will probably be intimidated by the death of the Aumeen, otherwise that he must also be disposed of some other day, and that she herself will manage to prevent Somana Dora from interfering.

Para 25 of this report.

Appendix No. 28 of 1833.

Appendix No. 29 of 1833.

34. Bayree Kittiah, her confidential servant, writes on the same day; mentions the money having been sent by P. Juggiah; suggests to him as the means of making the Aumeen comply with their wishes, to prevent the public grain from being sent in, tells him that Somana Dora is come to assist the Aumeen, urges him to send for all the Doratanums on the following day without reference to the expense, which, he says, he will get P. Juggiah to furnish, and refers to her letter as to the manner in which Pudmanaba Charloo and the Aumeen are to be disposed of.

Appendix No. 30 of 1833.
There are three brothers.
* 1 Apparaidoo. 2 Yerrakaraidoo. 3 Neeladryraidoo.

35. A letter from two* of the Rajah's brothers-in-law dated the 5th February 1833 shews that the rebel chief had written to them also for funds to maintain his followers—probably from not having immediately received them from Pedda Juggiah, they tell him in answer that the money sent by Pedda Juggiah would, ere then, have reached him, and promise to join him if he will come and release the prisoners, an object which they say, is of great importance and must be effected at any risk; they tell him that all in the Fort are on their side except the Aumeen and Pudmanaba Charloo, and that in 2

or 3 days B. Narasiah Patradoo will get the Dewanship and Pudmanaba Charloo will be excluded.

No. 31.
No. 32.

36. On the 9th Pedda Juggiah sends a quantity of provisions and more money. On the 11th Barsoory Narsiah or Narshunna Patradoo (for he was called and signed himself both ways) whom the Rajah had just appointed Dewan, in a letter which marks strongly the influence the rebel chief possessed, after acknowledging that it was through him he had obtained his situation—tells him Somana Dora is going away, and presses him, as the only way of preventing the Aumeen and Pudmanaba Charloo from sending the prisoners to the Court, to come and "by any means take care of them."* "So long as they remain here, he says, you cannot come here, if we could get an Aumeen who would attend to our wishes, you might frequently come here."

* Meaning kill them.

No. 33.

37. On the 19th February Pedda Juggiah tells him of the arrival of the detachment under Lieutenant Curre, and of a report that two more Companies were coming; desires him to be on his guard, and promises to effect the release of the prisoners by means of money.

No. 34.

38. The Dewan writing again on the night of the following day (the 20th) tells him he had been to Cheepoorapillay* where the Collector was, to speak about getting the Aumeen removed, aud that he had then gone to Chicacole to get the prisoners off, but that Pudmanaba Charloo being there, he had been unable to gain over the witnesses, "you write," he adds, "that the Companies (meaning Lieutenant Curre's detachment) are come, and that I should send powder and ball—I send you by Makala Kittiah 3 Coonchums of powder and 4 Viss of lead—you should look to its receipt. The Officer of the Company is very alert—if this Officer comes against you, be on your guard, and when he fires upon you, you should fire upon him."

* He did go to the Collector at this place.

No. 35.

39. The youngest of the Rajah's brothers-in-law, Neeladdryraidoo on the 21st February, writes "I received your letter, and am very glad to hear the "contents thereof. Narasimma Patroodoo asked the Commanding Officer "who came to Palkondah, what led to his coming there, who replied that "our enemies had reported that the rebels have seized the Town and "were burning the villages. Narasimma Patroodoo said it was entirely "false. The Officer, believing this, was very angry, on our enemies, who

"are intriguing against us. Narasimma Patroodoo is going to the Hoo-"zoor tomorrow morning. Be well on your guard until his return."

No. 36.

40. The Dewan Barsoory Narsiah Patroodoo in a third letter dated also the 21st February, after assuring him that he considered him in the light of a brother, tells him that Pudmanaba Charloo had been the cause of the troops coming, informs him that he is going to the Collector on the following day and will procure orders for their removal, and recommends him to be well on his guard in the meantime, and particularly not to let it be known that he was in force at Woney.

Note.—The Dewan went to the Collector at this time.

No. 37.

41. Yellamahunty Sooria Narraina Patroodoo, writing on the 24th February in the absence of his uncle Runganatha Patroodoo, and in reply to a letter in which the rebel Chief appears to have said that if the removal of Pudmanaba Charloo and the Aumeen could not be effected by other means, he would send the hill people to take care of them both, tells him that his uncle Rungiah (meaning Runganatha Patroodoo) and Rajain Chinna Appiah had gone to me (the Commissioner) that they would get the Cutcherry people over to their side, even if it should cost 4,000 Rupees and would, by some means or other, throw the Aumeen and Pudmanaba Charloo into a pit; but that if they should fail, he might then send the hill people "to take care of them." He adds "you boasted that our Woney people would certainly take care of the Aumeen in his Cutcherry; but the business had no sooner commenced than they not only failed to kill him, but they ran, every man his own way; some also were taken. How much trouble do we experience to get them back. I am afraid our people may fail again. If two of you brothers come, the thing will be done; it cannot be effected by any one else. My uncle will be back in 2 days. When we know the result of his endeavours, if our people have cast them into a pit, well and good, if not, we can try the other way."

Note.—They visited me at Kimedy at this time.

No. 38.

42. His uncle Yellamahuntee Runganatha Patroodoo writes on the 28th February apparently in reference to a report which A. Kistnama Dora had heard turning some liquors and other things sent from Vizagapatam to await my arrival at Palkondah, into supplies of ammunition, "Mr. Russell's liquors have arrived, but no tubs of ammunition," and then proceeds to tell him that the witnesses had spoken favorably for their friends; that

Pudmanaba Charloo's cooking bramin was confined, and that he (Pudmanaba Charloo) was trying to get him released by bribing the people there.

No. 39. 43. On the 1st March Cheekaty Baupaloo, a confidential dependant of the Samustanum, tells him the Dewan has gone to Cheporapilly and from thence was going to Chicacole—that the Aumeen and Pudmanaba Charloo were in the habit of going daily to the Officer (Lieut. Curre) and that he should be on his guard against their plans of which he promises to give him information daily. No. 40. Pedda Juggiah, on the same day, after engaging to give him notice if the Officer Commanding the detachment should intend to attack him, informs him that the Aumeen and Pudmanaba Charloo are gone to Chicacole, where the Collector then was, and are only slightly escorted, and urges him to waylay them on their return and " take care of them."

No. 41. 44. In a note enclosed in a letter dated 6th March 1833, she tells him I (the Commissioner) am expected immediately, and recommends him to write to me 'that Pudmanaba Charloo and Somana Dora are meditating to plunder 'some villages and throw the blame on him, and that if I would give him 'leave, he would kill them, or if I told him to bind and send them to 'me, he would do so.'

No. 42, 45. On the 7th March the youngest brother of the Rajah's wife, in reply to a letter in which Atsapawulsa Kistnama Dora appears to have expressed suspicions that his brother-in-law (the Rajah) was in secret communication with Pudmanaba Charloo, assures him that he has nothing to fear on that score. No. 43. The Dewan writes him on the same day that he returned from Chicacole on the 5th; that some of the witnesses having deposed falsely, the Gentleman (meaning the Criminal Judge) entertained suspicions (of the guilt of the prisoners), but that he would get them off when the Circuit Judge should come, and that he would write further on my arrival.

No. 44. 46. Pedda Juggiah, two days afterwards, referring evidently to the suspicions which are alluded to in the above communication, assures him that " we (meaning obviously herself and the Rajah) will never deceive him."

47.* On my arrival at Palkondah on the 1st of May 1833 I found the condition of public affairs precisely such as the persual of these

* Unfortunately Lt. Curre died of Cholera before I reached Palkondah.

documents, had led me to expect. The Rajah who was then in his 20th year, was a weak man and had neither talent nor firmness to manage the Country; since the death of his father it had been a Government of women. The Rajah possessed little influence, the Collector and his establishment even less. The real authority had rested with the widows of the late Rajah, who had different advisers and different views and interests to serve.

48. It was known that some letters had fallen into the possession of Lieutenant Curre, but the names of the parties who were implicated in them had not transpired, and every one was willing to hope that his were not among the number. Atsapawulsa Kistnama Dora and several of the other Doratanums then occupied positions in the Hills at a considerable distance from Palkondah. Tummana Dora, the brother of Pudmanaba Dora, continued nearer at hand.

49. The open and daring acts of rebellion which had lately been committed, deterred the inmates of the Samustanum as well as every one else from manifesting any interest in the fate of Pudmanaba Dora and his followers, by complaining of the conduct of the Aumeen* towards them, but the Dewan and Runganatha Patroodoo and Soorea Narrain Patroodoo endeavoured to excite suspicions of his integrity by general accusations of fraud in the administration of the Revenue; and as the state of parties and the nature of the enquiries we were about to institute appeared to make it advisable to suspend the Aumeen and his principal Subordinate Officer from their functions, Mr. Mason availed himself of them as a ground for that measure, and appointed in their place persons* who, up to that time, were entirely unconnected with Palkondah.

* Muntri Peddiah, appointed on the 2d November 1832.

* Chaguntee Brummiahlingum appointed to act as Aumeen, Pungoonamala Lutchmiah appointed to act as Peshcar.

50. Being satisfied by my subsequent enquiries that the actual state of things was such as the letters indicated; that the manner in which they had been found, made it impossible they could be otherwise than genuine, and that there were several among the number which could be established also by the signatures of the parties, I had but one course to pursue. It was clear that the audacious attack made upon the public authorities of the district in January, and the still more flagrant act of rebellion afterwards committed by the Military Chiefs and their followers assembled at Atsapawulsa under the command of Kistnama Dora, by firing on the troops of the Government, had been the effect of intrigues emanating from the Members of the Samustanum, and that they

had still continued to supply him with ammunition and provisions, and to hold secret intercourse with him, knowing him to be in open hostility to the Government, even up to the day of my arrival. Acts like these would have called for exemplary punishment under any circumstances, but in this instance they had been committed after the Government had declared its determination to put down the spirit of insurrection which had so long existed in this part of the country by proclaiming Martial Law, and therefore could only be regarded as a daring defiance of its power. The immediate actors were then beyond my reach, but the more guilty instigators and abettors of their crimes, through whose secret information and counsel they were enabled to escape our troops, were in my power, and I felt that I owed it to the Government and the people to take them into custody. The nature of their connection with the Rajah and the circumstance of their being for the most part, inmates of his house, made this a matter of some difficulty and delicacy. It was desirable to effect the object as quietly and with as much consideration for his rank and station as possible, but in a country like Palkondah, and among an armed population where the power of the Government had been so little felt, it was necessary to guard against resistance. I therefore requested Colonel Muriel, who commanded the field detachment, to aid the Civil authority—as the troops had been accustomed to march about the country for exercise, their movement excited no suspicion, and they were able to get into the fort,* and surround the buildings before resistance could be made. The new Aumeen had before proceeded to the place with the necessary warrants, and a letter from me requiring the Rajah to deliver up the persons belonging to his family and household, and warning him that he would be held responsible in his own person for any violence offered by his people; and the whole of them, excepting Neeladdry Row who happened to be absent from Palkondah at the time, were taken without having occasion to resort to force, and were sent to Vizianagrum in order that those considered most guilty might be brought to trial before the Native Court Martial then sitting at that place. The following is a list of the prisoners.

* The Rajah's house is in the Fort of Palkondah.

1. Pedda Juggiah.
2. Camaliah.
3. Chinna Juggiah.
4. Soondariah.

(Nos. 1–4:) Widows or Concubines of the late Rajah. See Para. 15.

5. Yerrakaroydoo, brother-in-law of the Rajah in possession.
6. Bayree Kittiah, the confidential servant of Pedda Juggiah.
7. Narasiah Patradoo—the Dewan.

8. Soorianaraina Patradoo, a relation of the fugitive Koormanautha Patradoo.

9. Cheekaty Baupooloo. } Servants of the Samustanum.
10. Makala Kittiah. }

51. Mr. Mason, the Magistrate, by whom the preliminary examinations were taken, accompanied the prisoners to Vizianagrum for the purpose of explaining to the Deputy Judge Advocate of the Division (Lieutenant Sprye) the nature of the different cases and the proof there was to substantiate them, and in order to be at hand to obtain any further information or evidence which might appear to that Officer to be necessary.

52. In all that had hitherto taken place, I avoided any indication of a suspicion against the Rajah, but though less directly implicated than those about him, his letters shewed, not merely that he had been holding intercourse with Atsapawulsa Kistnama Dora although possessing a knowledge of his criminal designs and proceedings, but also that that Chief exercised an influence over him which was dangerous to the peace of the country. In a letter dated the 4th February 1833, to Atsapawulsa Kistnama Dora, then at Woney in open hostility to the Government, he said, alluding to the appointment of the Dewan, "if you do not like Narasiah Patradoo being appointed to the Management, and wish any other person to be put in, you should immediately write me his name." In the same letter he advised him to return home, and make no disturbance *for the present*, lest his being at Woney at the head of a large force should endanger them both when I arrived, and promised to effect the release of the prisoners himself.

No. 46.

53. In a subsequent letter dated 7th March 1833, he referred to some communication of Pedda Juggiah as containing his own sentiments. It is not possible to say to what letter he here alluded. If to that of the 1st of the month, (the expression used shows it could not have been that of the day before) he must have been aware of all her guilty designs.

54. From other letters of an earlier date it appeared that, notwithstanding the proclamation of the Magistrate denouncing Atsapawulsa Kistnamah Dora as a rebel, the Rajah continued to be friendly to him. A letter written by him on the 31st July 1832, being little more than a month afterwards, shews him to have been in the habit of supplying him with money and provisions, and that he was at that time endeavouring to prevent his being endangered by Pudmanaba Charloo

Para 23 of this report.

No. 47.

and others who were hostile to him. In an order of later date to the merchants at Veeragattum, a large village about thirteen miles from Kimedy and two from Atsapawulsa, he tells them that the order he had before given prohibiting them from furnishing that chief with supplies, was to be no longer in force. These two last letters having been written before the promulgation of Martial Law, could not be made matter of charge before a Conrt Martial, but it appeared to me that the fact of his having secretly held friendly intercourse with a person whom he knew to be the head of an armed body of men in open hostility to the Government in a manner to assure him of his support, would be an instance of abetment sufficient for his conviction, while the influence which his letter of the 4th February 1833 showed to be possessed over him by the daring chief who had so long defied all authority, precluded the hope of subduing the insurrection so long as he remained in power. I therefore sent the letter last mentioned to the Collector, Mr. Mason, with a request that he would communicate with the Deputy Judge Advocate, Lieutenant Sprye, and ascertain whether, in the opinion of that Officer, the document in question formed sufficient ground for his arraignment before a Court Martial, and upon his answer in the affirmative, the Government having concurred in my opinion as to the expediency of bringing him to trial, I proceeded to arrest him. This was not done, however, until all the other trials had closed.

No. 48.

55. The persons brought to trial were the Dewan, Bausoory Narasiah Patradoo and Pedda Juggiah before the Native Court Martial at Vizianagram, and Bayree Kittiah, Bandungy Yerrakaraidoo and Sooriah Narrain Patradoo, and lastly the Rajah, before a Court Martial composed of European Officers at Palkondah. The Proceedings in the case of Pedda Juggiah were quashed by order of Government before the trial was brought to a conclusion, and she was made a state prisoner. The others were all convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence upon the Dewan and Bayree Kittiah were carried into execution. Those upon Bandungy Yerrakaraidoo and Sooriah Narrain Patradoo were commuted to transportation for life. The sentence upon the Rajah was commuted, upon my advice, to imprisonment for life. Considering his youth and inexperience and the influence under which he acted, it was always my intention to save him from the extreme penalty of the law, but I deemed it of great importance to prove to all the Zemindars, by the example of his trial and conviction, that conduct like his was punishable capitally, and to warn them that, in enforcing the law, there would be no respect of persons, or rank or station.

56. Having at the time reported specially on the trial of P. Juggiah before the Native Court Martial, and pointed out what appeared to me to be the causes of failure on that occasion with reference to the comments of the Deputy Judge Advocate, Lieutenant Sprye, it would be a needless repetition to enter upon the subject again in this report. I beg leave therefore to refer to my letter dated the 15th July 1833, and to my Minute of this date relative to the letters of P. Juggiah. I have further to observe with reference to Lieutenant Sprye's statement that this woman could only write a single letter of her name which she used as her signature, that it is notorious on the contrary that she was in the habit of writing with her own hand, and that some of the letters among those sent to me by Lieutenant Curre were written entirely by herself. One of them will be found in the appendix—See No. 25.

57. With respect to the documents impeached by Lieutenant Sprye it appears to me impossible for any impartial and candid person to read them in connection with the other letters which are given in the appendix, without being convinced by the internal evidence he will find in them of their genuineness. A conviction which I conceive must be irresistible when the circumstances under which they were found are considered, together with the history of the events otherwise known to have occurred during the period they relate to. If the apartments of the women could have been searched when Pedda Juggiah and Camaliah and her sister were taken into custody, there can be no doubt that we should have obtained possession of many interesting letters addressed to them by A. Kistnama Dora and others, but the delicacy which, under the circumstances, it was necessary to observe towards the Rajah, who, if he had been led to apprehend any danger to himself, would probably have placed himself under the protection of the rebels, rendered it impossible for Mr. Mason to make a minute search at that time, and he therefore merely brought away such papers as he found in their rooms and sealed up the doors, a precaution which he afterwards found to have been of no use, the Rajah having broken the seals and abstracted several of the valuables belonging to the females, and with them, doubtless, all the documentary evidence of their intrigues. The letter from Kumbera Vencataraidoo to Chinna Juggiah marked A 51 in the appendix, was found by Mr. Mason, with a few others of no consequence, in her apartment when he first went into the Fort, and is interesting from the proof it bears of the variety of the machinations by which the different parties were wont to seek the accomplishment of their purposes—Pedda Juggiah was at that time notoriously attached to the interests of the Rajah, and it is evident that the object of Chinna Juggiah in the communication

to which the letter in question is a reply, was to induce the Doratanum chiefs to support the pretensions of her son.

58. It only remains for me to add in regard to this subject that it was deemed necessary for the peace of the country to remove to a distance all the Members of the Rajah's family who had not been put upon their trial, and that they are now residing at Vellore with allowances sufficient to command every comfort.

59. Finding that there was, at that time, no hope of taking the Atsapawulsa brothers and Kumbera Vencata Row, (Apparaidoo was then said to be absent from the country) through the means of the other Doratanums, rewards were offered for their seizure, and as it was not to be expected that men of their desperate character, surrounded by bands of armed followers, and so long accustomed to exercise an almost unbounded sway over the surrounding chiefs, would submit to be taken without a struggle, it was explained that their apprehension might be effected by force of arms in the event of any resistance on their part, or on that of their adherents.

For A. Kistnama Dora..3,000
„ A. Appana Dora...2,000
„ A. Lutsana Dora..2,000
„ A. Koornum Dora..2,000
„ Kumbera Vencataraidoo..............3,000
From Government 22d May, 1833.

60. In this, as in every other case, the mere temptation of money failed to accomplish the desired purpose, but the Zemindar of Boobily, who visited me several times when I was at Palkondah, and whom I did all in my power to persuade to exert his powerful influence in aid of the public authority, succeeded in apprehending Kumbera Vencataraidoo and his Nephew, Apparaidoo, within little more than a month from that period; and with a feeling highly honorable to his character, respectfully declined the proffered reward on the ground that he had only performed a duty he owed to the Government. The prisoners are now about to take their trial before the Judge on Circuit for the atrocious murder committed by them in 1828.

61. After this, Atsapawulsa Kistnama Dora and his brothers, taking warning by the fate of their confederates, became so wary that there no longer remained a chance of capturing them by open warfare. The Government are aware, from my private communications to their Secretary at the time, that when I was ordered to attend the Court Martial at Masulipatam, I had every reason to hope the two elder brothers would be put into my hands by Cawaty Somanah Dora and some other Doratanums who professed obedience and fidelity. The unfortunate turn* which affairs took in Purlah Kemidy during my absence,

* See my report dated the 1st Instant, paras 84 to 88.

paralysed all my plans in Palkondah also, and made the prospect of success more distant than ever. Before I could get back, the former Zemindary was in a state of general rebellion, and, as might be expected under such circumstances, the disaffected in all the other Zemindaries looked to the proceedings in that quarter as the guide by which to regulate their own course. Perhaps there could not be a more striking proof of the change produced by the threatening aspect of affairs at this period, than the conduct of Somanah Dora, who, anxious to watch the course of events, yet unwilling to break with the Government, concealed himself in the hills, and set about a report that he was dead. Information, derived from other quarters, soon made me aware of the imposition he had practised, but as I could no longer look for any good service from him, I left him to believe that I gave credit to the rumour he had circulated, and determined to try what could be done through the Doratanums of Maringhy. Somanah Dora is now living quietly in his village, and although he has done nothing for us, he is entitled to the negative merit of not having acted openly against us.

62. The Zemindary of Maringhy was sold by order of the Court in satisfaction of a private debt, and was bought in by the Government on account of the arrears then due from it. It consists of 83 villages of all descriptions, and when in the possession of the Zemindar paid an annual tribute of Rupees 18,500. It forms the Northern boundary of Palkondah, and, like it, is separated to the eastward from the low Country of Purlah Kimedy by a large range of high hills, the valleys in which form the territory of its dependent Doratanums. The principal person among these chiefs, namely the Doratanum of Mondemcolla, had rendered himself obnoxious to punishment by harbouring Ootansing Ram Rauze, the rebel chief of Purlah Kimedy, and had been driven to the Jungles by our troops, a detachment of whom remained for many months posted at his village.

63. Chendrashakara Rauze, the Ex-Zemindar of Maringhy, is a perfect idiot, but his son Juggernautha Rauze now about nine years of age, is a remarkably fine boy, and the Dewan, Kristna Chendradoo, anxious to propitiate the Government in his favor, and seeing that the fall of the strongest Bissoye posts in Purlah Kimedy gave every prospect of a successful termination to the operations there, undertook the dangerous service of capturing Atsapawilsa Kistnama Dora, and his brothers through the instrumentality of the Doratanum of Mondemcolla and the other Military retainers of that and the neighbouring Zemindary of Coorpaum. Although the constant intercourse which had long existed between the

parties made the rebel chief less suspicious of them than of others, he was too wary to meet them without a strong escort. After several ineffectual efforts to take him by stratagem, they openly attacked him and his brothers at a meeting held in the presence of their respective followers near Goray, a village among the hills south east of Maringhy, and after a desperate conflict remained in possession of the field and the bodies of Kistnama Dora and Appana Dora, who fell fighting resolutely to the last. Lutsana Dora, the third brother, was mortally wounded, and was found dead on the following day at a short distance from the scene of action. Among the Doratanums on the part of Kistna Chendradoo, Somaraidoo, the Mocassadar of Allewadah, and brother of Soobadramah the Zemindar of Coorpaum, and Bottah Jogooloo, one of the officers of another Doratanum named Chendrashakarawse, were killed, and Santosharaidoo, the Mocassadar of Talladoommah and Penten Dora the Doratanum of Mondemcolla were wounded, as were also thirteen of their followers, many, particularly the person first mentioned, very severely. The number of persons wounded on the other side is said to have been fifteen, but it was not possible to ascertain it with accuracy. The death of these powerful leaders of the insurrection, to whom all the others had been accustomed to look up as their commanders, and whom they believed to be invulnerable,* and the suspicion and distrust which the attendant circumstances produced among the other turbulent chieftains, have entirely broken the confederacies which have so long been the source of misery and violence in this Zemindary, and it may be hoped that the authority of Government and the peace of the country have at length been permanently established.

In February 1834.

64. In return for the valuable service thus rendered to the public interests, Kistnachendradoo and the Doratanums through whom it was effected, have entreated that instead of giving them the proffered rewards (amounting altogether to seven thousand Rupees) the Government will be pleased to restore the Zemindary of Maringhy to the ancient family; and believing as I do that the zeal for their cause shown in this instance has no parallel in the former history of the northern Zemindaries, and that it will be just as regards the past and politic as respects the future, to comply with their prayer—I beg leave strongly to recommend that it be complied with by a new grant in the name of the son of the ex-Zemindar, and

Para 59 of this Report.

* Note.—However ridiculous it may appear to us, there are many among the warlike tribes in this part of the country, whom the people believe to be proof against ball and sword.

that the Zemindary be kept under the charge of the Collector as Agent of the Court of Wards, the net revenue thence derived, after payment of the current tribute, and the allowances of the family and charges of management, being* carried to the credit of Government in liquidation of the arrears outstanding at the time it was sold. The amount due at that period was Rupees 24,688-13-5. The annual peshcush of the Zemindary is Rupees 18,500, but it is burthened with pensions to the amount of Rupees 966-15-3, which makes the total amount payable to Government, Rupees 19,466-15-3. In speaking of the course which it appears to me expedient to pursue in cases where it may be necessary to resort to the sale of ancient Zemindaries, I stated my opinion that it would be necessary that the public interests should be "guarded against any attempt to excite discontent or embarrass and obstruct the administration by removing the "Zemindars and their families to a distance, and providing an allowance "for their maintenance." Finding on my arrival at Maringhee that the Zemindar and his dependants were in the greatest distress, and having it in contemplation to offer the general recommendation just quoted, as well as the special one now made, I took upon myself to request the Collector to advance 1,000 Rupees for their subsistence. The collections of the last Fusly (1243) were Rupees 26,043-4-4. The net revenue after deducting all charges, the above payment included, amounted to Rupees 22,218-5-3, leaving a surplus of Rupees 3,824-15-1 by which the old balance has been reduced to Rupees* 20,863-14-4. Under good management this sum (a great part of which accrued when the country was under attachment) would be realized long before the boy comes of age. I apprehend that the grant of the Zemindary to the son by a new deed, with a proviso that it shall not be liable for any former debt, would prevent its being subject to any process in satisfaction of the Decree which led to its coming into the hands of Government. But as the Creditor whose claim amounts to Rupees 20,000 exclusive of interest, might distress the family by proceeding against the Ex-Zemindar personally (supposing the son not to be liable) it may be

* To Veerabudra Rauze....	792	4	4
To Soobadramah, eldest Wife of the present Zemindar's father.	174	10	4
	966	15	3

Report dated the 1st Instant para 150.

Deduct				26,043	4	4
Peshcush	18,500	0	0			
Pensions	966	15	3			
Charges Collected	1,751	6	0			
Payment to Rajah	1,000	0	0			
				22,218	5	3
Balance.				3,824	15	1

* 24,688	13	5
3,824	15	1
20,863	14	4

Date of attachment 18th June, 1830—end of Fusly 1239.

advisable to enter into a compromise with him. I have reason to believe that he is willing to relinquish his claim on condition of receiving a transfer of two* of the villages subject to a due proportion of the gross assessment on the whole Zemindary.

* Chinna Godaliah and its hamlet Guddavulsa and Dooliavulsah.

65. As it has been a question whether Veerabudra Rauze, the person now living under surveillance of the Police at Chingleput, may be allowed to return to the Zemindary without danger to the peace of the country, it may be useful to give an outline of his history.

From the Board to Government 22d September 1803 paras 17 to 21.

66. On the death of Viziaram Rauze, the Rajah of Vizianagrum, the several Hill Zemindaries which had been annexed to his country by conquests, were ordered to be restored to the rightful heirs, and among them the small Zemindary of Maringhy, which belonged to Gunga Rauze, the representative of the eldest branch of the ancient family, Venkata Rauze the descendant of the younger branch who last held it, having forfeited his claim by rebellion.

67. The preference thus given to his relation confirmed Venkata Rauze in his opposition to Government, and he went into rebellion. The Collector Mr. Webb, in order to restore quiet, arranged that a portion of the Zemindary should be given to his son Juggarnaut Rauze, who afterwards claimed a right to hold it as a separate estate, and subsequently, on the death of Gunga Rauze, refused to acquiesce even in that arrangement, asserting that he was entitled to succeed to the entire Zemindary. His claim having been rejected and the permanent sunnud having been granted to Chendrashakarathe, son of the deceased Zemindar, then a boy of five years of age, Juggernaut Rauze, instituted a suit for the whole Zemindary, but died before it was decided. His brother Veerabudra Rauze, the individual now immediately in question, renewed the suit, having been cast with costs again, took arms against the Government, and having assembled a large body of armed men, he seized the minor Zemindar, and the sons of the Manager, * collected the revenues on his own account; robbed the minor and the Manager of all they possessed, including 1,800 Rupees, which had been collected from the country, was twice engaged with the troops sent in quest of him, and continued in rebellion until brought to terms by the grant of a pension of Rupees 83-5-4 per mensem in 1809. The minor had in the meantime been rescued

To Government 29th December 1803.
From Do. 14th January 1804.

From Mr. Churchill 5th August 1808.

* Bohara Dollana.

Enclosure No. 3 in the Collector's letter 5th August 1808.

From Mr. Churchill 5th August 1809.

Enclosure A. in letter from Mr. Gardiner dated 31st March, 1827.

through the means of the Zemindar of Solloor, and had been placed in safety at Vizagapatam.

68. Veerabudra Rauze, far from complying with the conditions upon which the pension had been granted, namely that he should reside at Vizagapatam, resisted all endeavours to remove him from the Zemindary, and did all in his power to increase the influence he possessed among the people; and when, at last, he was informed in March 1816, that his allowance would be increased to Rupees 1,500 if he would remove from Maringhee, and would be stopped altogether if he refused to comply with the wishes of Government in this respect, he immediately recommenced depredations on the villages, and, in the course of his rebellious career murdered the maternal grandfather of the minor.* Having been unceasingly pursued and hunted out of his lurking places, he was, at length, apprehended in the Jeypoor country, and, having been committed for trial by the Court of Circuit, was declared by the law Officers of that Court, and by those of the Foujdaree Udalut to be liable to Ookoobut, but the Judge who presided at the trial (Mr. Cherry) although he was of opinion that there was strong presumptive proof of his guilt, did not think it amounted to "conviction of his having created disturbances in the Maringhee Zemin-"dary and of his adherents having plundered and burnt, by his orders, "villages in that Zemindary &c.," and the Foujdary Udalut, following his recommendation, directed that he should be set at liberty on giving security for his future good behaviour and appearance when required. On the representation of the Collector that the release of so dangerous a character would produce much mischief, he appears to have been detained at Vizagapatam, but the restrictions imposed upon him were not so strict as to prevent his renewing his communication with his former confederates, who continued to keep up disturbances in the Zemindary, and it was ultimately found necessary, in March 1821, to remove him to Chingleput, where he receives a monthly allowance

From Mr. Smith 27th November 1816.

* Dauliah Dora.

From the Judge on Circuit to Foujdary Udalut dated 28th May 1818.

See Proceedings of Foujdary Udalut dated 25th June 1818.

From the Collector dated 20th October 1818.
To do. 5th November do.
From Government 29th December 1818.

From Collector, 15th August 1820.
To Government 23d October do.
From do. 14th November do.
From Collector 7th February 1821.
To Government 15th February do.
From Government 2d March do.
From Collector 3d October 1834.

Allowance to Veerbadraranze	30	0	0
House rent for do	7	0	0
Pay of the Establishment of Peons guard over him	27	0	0
Lamp oil	1	1	2
	65	1	2

of Rupees 30-0-0, per mensem payable from the revenue of Maringhee.

69. I need hardly add that I consider the release of this individual as entirely out of the question.

See separate report dated the 1st Instant para 150.

70. I have already stated that the difficulty experienced of late years in realizing the public revenue from the ancient Zemindaries, appears to me to have been owing to the laxity of the administration. At the end of Fusly 1242 the arrears in the Vizagapatam district were very large. I shall notice those of most importance in a political point of view. Those due from proprietary estates were realized in the usual way. The balance against Palkondah, even after deducting the large sum which had accumulated during the Zemindar's minority, amounted to more than a year's tribute. The balances outstanding against Madigole,* Saloor,† Panchepentah‡ and Belgaum§ were still heavier. Golkondah‖ owed two years' tribute, and Jeypoor nearly three. The Rajah of Jeypoor had made no payments whatever on account of the two last years; the public Aumeen and establishment deputed to attach the lands had not entered the Zemindary, and, as no collections were realized, their pay had been disbursed from the public treasury. The Collector, "as cut "off from the district to "which it belongs by "chains of mountains

Palkondah.			
Total arrear	87,368	7	0
Deduct amount which accrued during the minority	35,981	0	1
Balance at the end of Fusly 1242	51,387	6	11
*** Madigole.**			
Permanent Assessment	33,250	0	0
Balance at the end of Fusly 1242	56,817	10	9
† Saloor.			
Permanent Assessment	36,000	0	0
Balance at the end of Fusly 1242	40,000	0	0
‡ Panchepentah.			
Permanent Assessment	3,000	0	0
Balance at the end of Fusly 1242	8,004	15	4
§ Belgaum.			
Permanent Assessment	10,500	0	0
Balance at the end of Fusly 1242	10,423	7	10
‖ Golcondah.			
Permanent Assessment	10,000	0	0
Arrear at the end of Fusly 1242	21,749	14	3
Jeypoor.			
Permanent Assessment	16,000	0	0
Balance at the end of Fusly 1240	4,671	0	0
Do. Do. 1241	16,000	0	0
Do. Do. 1242	16,000	0	0
	36,671	0	0
Demand on account of charges of attachment disbursed from the public Treasury	5,982	10	0
Total	42,653	10	0

" Extract from a letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam dated the 15th February 1830."

"and forests of vast extent, fatally noted for the pestilential air which "pervades them, and almost inaccessible to the ordinary traveller, and "as being situated altogether beyond the great range of hills which form "a barrier separating, with this single exception, the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts," and as there appeared to be no prospect of bringing the Rajah to a sense of his duty and allegiance without resorting to arms, the Government proposed to transfer the Zemindary to the Nagpore state, but the offer had been declined.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioner to the Collector of Vizagapatam under date the 31st August 1833.

71. It appeared to me that "experience had now shown beyond "all question that the public revenue could "not be secured without effectually and at "once, putting an end to the impression which "then prevailed that ancient Zemindaries "could not be sold for arrears. The hill Zemindars were quite incapable of appreciating the motives of the indulgence which had so long "been shown to them. They had no belief in our professions that the "omission to enforce the penalty prescribed by law, had arisen from a "desire to maintain the respectability of their families. They attributed "our forbearance to weakness, and the difficulty of managing the "country through other agency. The attachment of the Collector had "been worse than useless. He had possessed no real control over the "resources of the country. The revenues continued to be collected by "the Zemindars, and he received only such part as they found it convenient to pay to him. It was clear that this system could not be allowed to last much longer. The energy of the measures lately adopted, "had gone far to show the power of the Government, and I thought the "opportunity should be taken to evince their determination to enforce "the payment of their dues.

"But although it seemed expedient that Government should show "itself determined to maintain its rights, it was necessary that its first "steps should be cautious, and that it should avoid encumbering itself "with Zemindaries which it had not at present the means of managing "with effect. In this class might be reckoned Golkondah, Jeypoor, "Panchepentah, and Chemadoo; and as regarded them, I thought it "proper to accede to any terms by which the early payment of the present arrears could be secured."

72. The Zemindars of Saloor, Belgaum, Golkondah, and Jeypoor having made arrangements for the payment of the sums due by them respectively, their estates were not put up to sale, but as the Zemindar of Madegole showed no disposition to effect an adjustment of the demand against him, I considered it necessary, as an earnest of the course which

will be pursued in future, to order that the Zemindary should be sold, and it was accordingly put up and bought in on account of Government for Rupees 1,000.

73. The state of things in the remaining Zemindaries at the close of the next Fusly, 1243, was as follows.

SALOOR.—The balance due at the end of Fusly 1242, viz. Rupees 40,000 was in deposit in the Collector's Treasury pending the preparation of subdivision accounts for the transfer of four villages temporarily to the Zemindar of Boobily by private agreement, and the demand of the current year had been paid in full.

BELGAUM.—The whole of the demand, both current and arrear, had been liquidated.

GOLKONDAH.—The demand on account of arrears had been reduced from Rupees 21,749 to Rupees 5,653-10-3 and Rupees 6,288 had been paid on account of the current year, leaving a current balance of Rupees 3,712, for which, as well as for the remainder of the old arrear, a satisfactory arrangement had been made.

PANCHEPENTAH.—Of the current demand viz. Rupees 3,000, Rupees 2,169 had been collected, and also Rupees 580-0-11 of the arrears.

PALKONDAH.—The revenue derived from this Zemindary, now a forfeiture to Government by the rebellion of the Zemindar and his family during the Fusly, amounted to Rupees 1,28,608-12-8, or after deducting the charges of management to Rupees 1,18,409-9-11, exceeding the total amount which would have been payable to Government if the country had continued to be the property of the Zemindar, by Rupees 12,022-3-0.*

* Net Revenue of Fusly 1243.				1,18,409	9	11
Deduct Arrear	51,387	6	11			
Current Assessment as per permanent settlement	55,000	0	0			
Total demand as per permanent settlement				1,06,387	6	11
Remains				12,022	3	0

JEYPOOR.—The tribute for 3 years namely for Fuslies 1241 and 1242 in arrear, and for the current year, 1243, had been paid in* full, and the Zemindar had given security for the liquidation of the balance still due by him (being the arrear of 1240† and the amount of charges of attachment) with the Kist of the present Fusly 1244.

* Fuslies	1241	16,000
"	1242	16,000
"	1243	16,000
		48,000

† Fusly ... 1240	4,671	0	0
Charges	6,566	11	3
	11,237	11	3

Madigole.—The revenue of this Zemindary, now purchased by the Government as above stated in the course of the Fusly, was Rupees 40,801-8-1, or, deducting charges of collection, Rupees 38,464-0-2, leaving a surplus beyond the current Assessment of Rupees 5,214. Considering the late period of the season at which the lands became the property of the Government, and the difficulty necessarily attending to the management of a new country—this result must be considered satisfactory and I think I may refer with confidence to the success that attended the exertions of the revenue Officers in administering the revenues of this Zemindary, Maringhee, Palkondah and Purlah Kemidy during the last year, and to the respect which the Zemindar of Jeypoor was at length compelled to show to the authority of Government, in support of the opinion that there are very few Zemindaries which may not be managed by an able and diligent Collector, and that the Zemindars will generally strive to perform their engagements if they know that the Government is determined to enforce the penalties of failure.

From the Board of Revenue dated 10th November, 1834.

From Government dated 14th November, 1834.

74. The Zemindar of Madigole has, within the last few days, offered payment of the arrear; and as the only object in putting the law in force in his case was to dispel the erroneous impression which had got abroad that ancient Zemindaries would not be sold for the satisfaction of the public dues, the Government have considered it consistent with a wise and liberal policy to authorize the restoration of the Zemindary on payment of the arrear for which it was brought to sale, but without giving the Zemindar credit for the surplus revenue of last year, viz. Rupees 5,214, the loss of which will be a fit penalty for his default.

Para 70.

Para 100 in report dated 1st Instant. March 1834.

75. In my report on Purlah Kimedy I mentioned that General Taylor and myself had taken an opportunity of going into the lower part of the Jeypoor country, and passing thence through the hills, had returned by the way of Coorpaum,* Maringhee* and Palkondah* in the Vizagapatam Zillah. We were accompanied by Mr. Arbuthnot, the Sub Collector of that district. The description which Mr. Gardiner had received of the situation of the Jeypoor territory, is applicable only to that part which is situated nearest to the Rajah's capital. That portion is, as he states, separated from the rest of the Company's country by the large range of mountains forming the barrier between the

* Names of separate Zemindaries.

Para 70 of this report.

Circars and the dependencies of Nagpore, but the talooks immediately adjoining Purlah Kimedy, are perfectly accessible. After passing the boundary of Kimedy, the face of the country alters entirely. The hills gradually recede, giving a view of many miles in extent, and the lands which, in the latter Zemindary, yield little else than paddy and other articles of wet produce, are, in great part, high and cultivated with dry grains. This part of the Jeypoor possessions is under the management of a native of Vizagapatam named Gopenautha Putnaik who calls himself the Rajah's manager, but who is I believe in fact the renter. His place of residence is Goonoopooram, a large and flourishing town about five miles from the border, from which the talook derives its name—as the villages under this person yield a revenue far exceeding the public assessment upon the entire Zemindary, there can be no difficulty in enforcing payment, if the Government shews itself determined to maintain its rights. When I first mentioned to Gopenautha Putnaick that I should be under the necessity of sequestering the country under his charge, unless the Rajah made a satisfactory arrangement for the liquidation of the arrears, he seemed indifferent about it; but when I told him that any future attachment would be unlike that which had before been usual; that it was intended to secure entire and absolute possession of the resources, and if necessary to establish a Military post at Goonoopooram to support the Civil authority, and that measures would be taken to prevent his exercising any further interference or influence, he saw his own interests too clearly to encourage further delay on the part of his master, and eventually, at his desire, took upon himself to pay the arrears as well as the current demand of the present year, an engagement, the conditions of which he has faithfully fulfilled. The interest this man has in retaining the situation he holds, would perhaps be in itself a sufficient pledge for the future punctual payment of the tribute, but the Government have an additional security in the circumstance of many valuable villages being enjoyed as Mocassahs by the Rajah's relations, who would naturally dissuade him from any measure that would be likely to involve the loss of their revenues, and he has, besides, too many enemies among the Zemindars dependent upon the Nagpore state, with whom he is constantly embroiled, to hazard a rupture with our Government. The distance to Jeypoor prevented my having any personal intercourse with him, but judging from the information I was able to obtain, he, like most of the other Rajahs, appears to be very much under the influence of women.

76. I should here mention that although the Zemindary of Palkondah is bounded on the west by the large chain of high hills which sepa-

rates it from Purlah Kimedy, it is in other respects an open country, and has no disadvantage of climate or difficulty of management which can at all interfere with the successful administration of its revenues. It has been the interest of the Zemindars and public servants to prevent the European authorities from obtaining a knowledge of these Zemindaries by exaggerated reports of their unhealthiness, and they have hitherto succeeded but too well.

77. The two rainy months of 1833 were devoted to the enquiries I had been directed to institute into the past system of management in the Vizianagrum Zemindary. I have already reported upon this subject under date the 9th October 1833, and some questions arising out of engagements and law suits which existed at the time the management was transferred to the Collector, will be submitted through the Board of Revenue, but there is one point connected with the interests of this Zemindary which I consider it my duty to mention in this place. The Rajah has been absent seven years and judging from his letters, he seems extremely unwilling to return. Were it not for the advantage which his Zemindary loses by its revenues being expended elsewhere, his own absence is perhaps of little consequence, for he is utterly unfit to administer his affairs, but it is very much to be regretted that his only son, Viziaram Rauze, now about eight years of age, whom he took with him and still detains at Benares, should be brought up among strangers, and an alien from his native country. It is not possible that a person bred up as he is likely to be, can have that knowledge of or interest in the people, or that they can possess that attachment towards him, which alone can give him the popularity and influence necessary for the station he is destined to fill. I think it is of great importance that he, at least, should return, and if this object can be effected, it may be hoped that the Collector will be able to give him better notions of his duty to the Government and his ryots, than he is likely to acquire from his intercourse with the designing Bramins of Benares.

To the Board of Revenue dated 9th October 1833.

78. At the beginning of May 1834, the person who has been mentioned as the instigator of the disturbances in the southern part of the district, under the assumed title of Pyakarow, re-appeared* at the head of a party of adventurers collected in the Nizam's territories, but the death of Naganah

Paras 6 to 8 of this report.

* To Government dated 10th May 1834.
Do. Do. 18th Do. Do.

Para 8th of this report.

Dora had now deprived him of the main support he had received on the former occasion, and through the prompt measures taken by General Taylor to reinforce the posts in that quarter, and the information which the inhabitants, now no longer deterred by the fears they before entertained, gave to Mr. Mason, who accompanied the detachment sent in quest of him, the troops were enabled to reach his position, before he could make good his retreat, and he narrowly escaped capture by flying precipitately to Rumpah, one of the principal hill Zemindaries in the Rajahmundry district, the chief of which shortly afterwards delivered him up. He has since been executed under sentence of a Court Martial, and some of his followers, who were apprehended by the troops, are now undergoing their trial before the speeial Court at Chicacole.

79. With the exception of the case of Pudmanaba Dora which the Criminal Judge had committed for trial by the Court of Circuit previously to the appointment of the Chicacole Special Commission, all the charges preferred before that tribunal were drawn up under my instructions, but my time was so much occupied by other things that I could not attend to the cases referred to the Special Commission at Vizianagrum, and it is only since I returned to Madras that I have become acquainted with the result of the proceedings held in them.

80. In my report dated the 1st instant I had occasion to notice the barbarous revenge which the insurgents are accustomed to take upon those whom they suspect of aiding the public authorities, the fear the people have of imparting information of any kind, and the extreme difficulty I experienced from this cause in obtaining intelligence of the plans or positions of the rebels. The atrocious murders of the potails of Vistulah, and Paudaly,* and of the guide who led Captain Campbell's† party to Jeringhee, and the cruelties‡ inflicted on the defenceless women and children of Ballaroo, are strong instances in point, and I may refer, as another, to the proceedings of the Chicacole Special Commission, already* alluded to, wherein the Police officer of one of the Talooks in the Vizagapatam district was prevented from reporting the destruction of a village and the forcible rescue of a prisoner by the dread of bringing upon himself and the inhabitants, the resentment of the chief by whom that outrage was perpetrated. Every one employed in that part of the country is aware that

Report dated 1st November 1834. Para 137.

* Do. para 63.
† Do para 98.
‡ Do. para 98.

* Do. para 26 of this report.

this, far from being an uncommon case, was, at the time, one of almost daily occurrence.

81. My attention has been drawn particularly to the case No. 6 tried by the Vizianagrum Commission in which I observe that the Foujdaree Udalut has taken a very erroneous view of the facts and circumstances, and has been led to draw inferences reflecting severely, and very unjustly on the conduct of the Military in acting under the proclamation of Martial Law. I therefore deem it my duty to give a brief account of what really occurred on this occasion. I must first observe, what the Court appears to have overlooked, that the very proclamation of Martial Law presupposes the necessity of superseding the regular formal process for bringing criminals to justice, which is required to be observed in ordinary times, by a more prompt and summary mode of proceeding. After the promulgation of Martial Law, Major, now Lieutenant Colonel Muriel was employed with his regiment to act in aid of the Civil power in searching out and apprehending the parties who had been marked for their conduct in the late rebellion. In the case in question, Gundee Appadoo, one of the principal military retainers (Wassateedars) of the Vizianagrum Zemindary, who holds service lands of the value of 1,400 Rupees per annum, being known to the Magistrate as one of the few who remained firm and faithful to the Zemindar and the Government, and who had been visited, in consequence, by the vengeance of the rebels who had plundered and burned his village, was pointed out by him to Colonel Muriel as a man in whom he might place confidence. Barah Appanah, on the contrary, and his brothers (though he too was a Wassateedar) were notorious as active adherents of Veerabudra Rauze. Gundee Appadoo, to whom these persons were well known from his being the inhabitant of a neighbouring village, having informed Colonel Muriel that he could show where they were, was sent with an Havildar's party to apprehend them. When they arrived at the village he sent for the village watcher (Barrakee) from whom he had received the information that they were then at home, and were by him led at once to the house of Barah Appanah. What there occurred is related in the evidence given by the Havildar on the trial, which the sepoys have since confirmed. I do not perceive that in any point whatever, the least blame attaches to any one concerned in this affair. No one who heard of the circumstances of Barah Appanah's death at the time, had a doubt that he killed himself from desperation, having no hope of escape from the ignominy of a public execution, and there is not the least ground for supposing that he was exasperated by any out-

rage or insult from the party who came to apprehend him, as the Court seems to have imagined. I may here remark that the Court is mistaken in the observation that Barah Appanah is said to have lived without speaking about an English hour and a half after he inflicted the wound upon himself. Two ghurries, the time mentioned, are equal to little more than half an hour of our time. The Court appears to have taken up the idea that the person who conducted the party to the house of Barah Appanah was a stranger whom they accidentally met in the village, and calls him, in several places, " the unknown." This mistake seems to have arisen from its not knowing that the word " Barrakee," used by the Havildar, signified the village watcher. The Havildar expressly says that the Barrakee man (village watcher) was " sent for," *not met*, " the village watcher" being the very Officer whose duty it is to point out offenders. That Gundee Appadoo did not know " which of the inhabitants of the village were suspected of rebellion," and that he applied to " an unknown" for this information, are thus shewn to be suppositions entirely gratuitous. The supposition that the Havildar had " a general unlimited authority to arrest any one pointed out by a native informer without even a charge being preferred against him," is equally so. It is proper also to observe that a Havildar is not the lowest Non-commissioned Native Officer of the Army, but the highest. I have stated what appeared to me to be necessary to vindicate the conduct of the Officer who sent the party with Gundee Appadoo on this occasion, and I owe it to him and to the other Officers employed on the late service to bear my testimony to the anxiety they always evinced to temper the exercise of the authority which fell to them under the proclamation of Martial Law, by kindness and consideration towards those whom their duty obliged them to make prisoners.

82. Some time after the close of the Palkondah trials Lutsana Dora, the Mocassadar of Hoossainpooram, delivered up Neeladryraidoo, the brother-in-law of the late Rajah, but finding that he was quite a lad, and considering that sufficient had been done for the sake of example by the punishments already inflicted, I refrained from taking any steps against him; and eventually, after the death of Atsapawulsa Kistnama Dora, and his brothers Appanah Dora and Lutsana Dora, I set him at liberty under the condition that he should exert himself to apprehend the younger brother of those rebels, Koorman Dora, and their mother Atchama who has the character of being a very intriguing and dangerous woman. He fully fulfilled his part, and both the persons in question were given over by me to the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam when I came to Madras.

83. Koorman Dora also is quite a youth, and after the awful example he has witnessed in the fate of his three elder brothers, and the loss of the family villages and influence, he will hardly have the inclination, if he had the means, to cause further trouble, and it is to be hoped that by being kept constantly about the Collector and treated with kindness, he may be brought up to peaceful habits. In this hope I requested Mr. Arbuthnot to detain him at Vizagapatam, giving him such allowance as might be necessary for the subsistence of himself and his Mother, who should be required to remain with him.

84. Lutsana Dora of Hoossainpooram is the only person among the Chiefs in Palkondah who joined heartily in our cause, and the service he rendered by giving the information which led to the capture of Woney Tummana Dora, as well as on many subsequent occasions, entitles him to expect some mark of favor from the Government. I beg leave therefore to recommend that the Cuttoobady of his Mocassah be reduced from fifty to five Rupees per annum.

85. It will be expedient also that some means of subsistence should be granted to Neeladryraidoo, who, by placing Koorman Dora and his mother in our power, has removed the only persons who were likely to attempt further disturbances. I had a good opportunity of making myself acquainted with his character during the period he was detained in my camp. He appeared to be a very quiet and well disposed lad, and as the influence of his branch of the Palkondah family has entirely ceased since the death of the Rajah, there is nothing to fear from his being at large. I think the best way of providing for him will be to give him one of the forfeited Mocassahs, and I have requested the Acting Collector to report the name of the village he considers best calculated for the purpose, which he will do when he visits that part of the country.

Section III. Regulation VII. of 1808.

86. The Zemindary of Palkondah became a forfeiture to the Government by the judgment of the Court Martial which convicted the Zemindar of a violation of his allegiance, and has since been treated as the property of Government; but the forfeiture has never been formally proclaimed. I beg to suggest for the consideration of the Governor in Council whether a proclamation should not be published "by order of Government" declaring the conviction of the Zemindar and the consequent forfeiture.

87. I have always felt the greatest regret for the necessity which compelled me in the fulfilment of my duty to Government and for th

paramount object of restoring its authority, for which a signal example was indispensably requisite, to adopt the strong measures whereby this ancient family has been reduced from the high station it so long occupied, and deprived of its hereditary possessions; and were I now to yield to the impulse of my feeling for them, I should be disposed to recommend the restoration of the Zemindary to Viziaram Rauze the next brother of the late Zemindar, who is too young to have been personally implicated in the crimes and intrigues for which its forfeiture is a just penalty. But I am convinced in my judgment that such indulgence would so detract from the force of the example, that it would be without the desired effect, and that to make the requisite impression upon the turbulent Zemindars of those provinces generally and their adherents, it is neccssary to declare the forfeiture absolute. It will of course be revocable at any time, if Government should deem it advisable, at a future period, to extend such an act of grace to the family. It is I believe generally acknowledged that in consequence of the measures lately taken, the authority of Government in the Northern Circars is at the present more respected and more effectual than at any former period, and it is to be hoped that a good and vigorous administration for a few years will bring all classes into habits of order and obedience to the laws. It may then, perhaps, be expedient to restore the Zemindary to either of the surviving brothers whose conduct may be most deserving and may give the best promise of good management. The indulgence of Government would then be appreciated.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. E. RUSSELL,
Late Commissioner.

Madras, 18th November, 1834.

PRESIDENT'S MINUTE.

1. The chief object of my journey through the Northern Circars was to visit those parts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam, which have so long been the scenes of turbulence and disorder, and lately of open rebellion, for the suppression of which it was necessary to use Military Force, and to establish Martial Law. I wished to see the actual condition of the country and the people, and to enable myself by personal observation and inquiry, aided by the experience of Mr. Russell, who accompanied me, to judge better of the impression made upon the different classes of inhabitants by the late vigorous interposition of Government, and the energetic measures adopted for the punishment of the lawless chiefs and freebooters who had set at nought the authority of the local officers and made themselves a terror to the community by their cruelties and depredations. I desired to take into consideration on the spot Mr. Russell's interesting and able reports, in which he has traced the causes of the anarchy and confusion which have been so prevalent in these districts, and pointing out the evil consequences of the policy heretofore pursued, has expressed his sentiments as to the measures which are necessary for improving the administration of both Revenue and Police and maintaining tranquility in the country.

Route.

2. Circumstances induced me to land at Masulipatam, and to commence my journey from thence northward. I arrived at Masulipatam on the January, and was there joined by Mr. Russell. We left Masulipatam on the 19th January and proceeded by Bezwadah and Ellore towards the Rajahmundry district which we entered on the 29th at Yernagoondum. We proceeded by Rajahmundry and Samulcottah to Toonee. Here crossing a river we entered the Vizagapatam district at Paikrowpettah on the 9th February and proceeded by Cassimcottah and Aganamoondy to Vizagapatam and Waltair. We went from thence by Bimlipatam to Vizianagrum, and returning to the coast road at Conada proceeded to Chicacole, where we arrived on the 19th February. From Chicacole we went inland by Sureepoorum to Polcondah. On the 23rd we entered Kimedy by the pass of Seetampettah, at which place, situated in the heart of the pass, we halted during the day. From the 24th to the 27th the camp remained

at Nimgaum, and I took the opportunity of visiting the Military post at Warranassee in the neighbourhood. On the 28th we reached the town of Kimedy. On the 2nd March we were at Garrabundah at the mouth of the pass of Lawaniacottah which leads from the Kimedy country to the Eastward. By this pass we came to the coast at Poondy by Cassee-bogah. At Poondy I remained until the arrival of the Honorable Company's Steamer Enterprize on which I embarked on the 12th and arrived at Madras on the 17th March.

3. By following the above route I was enabled to see the cantonments at Masulipatam, Ellore, Samulcottah, Vizagapatam, Vizianagrum and Chicacole. General Taylor commanding the Northern Division, met me at Samulcottah and accompanied me through the remainder of the tour.

4. I saw Mr. Gleig the late Collector of Masulipatam at that place, but being just convalescent after a severe illness, he was unable to attend me through the District. The Collector of Rajahmundry, Mr. Crawley, met me on the border of his District, and accompanied me to Toonee. I was there met by Mr. Arbuthnot the Acting Collector of Vizagapatam, who accompanied me through the District and returned from Nimgaum. Mr. Stevenson, the Collector of Ganjam, joined me at Seetampettah in the pass between Polcondah and Kimedy, and Mr. Inglis, the Sub Collector, at Nimgaum in Kimedy—they both attended me till I embarked.

Masulipatam.

5. At Masulipatam I was visited by some of the principal inhabitants: and among others by the Mogul merchants. These merchants used to carry on a profitable trade with Persia in the painted chintzes for which this District is noted. Of late years the low prices of European chintzes caused a falling off in the demand for the Indian Manufacture, and the trade declined in consequence,—but experience having proved that the colours of the Masulipatam chintzes are more lasting than those of the European, they have come again into demand, which has caused a revival of the trade, and there is reason to hope it will continue to thrive. The trade is an advantageous one to the country, and it is desirable that the Merchants should be encouraged. At the time of my arrival at Masulipatam, there was a very considerable consignment of these goods ready for shipment, and the Merchants appealed to me against an order of the Collector which they said caused them unnecessary delay and inconvenience. The goods are shipped in bales. The practice formerly was to require the shippers to deliver a list of their

bales, with a descriptive statement of the contents of each. The bales were then brought to the Collector's Office, and the Collector having received the lists authenticated by the Merchants, directed a certain number of the Bales (generally about ten in a hundred) selected at the moment, to be opened and examined, and if the contents were found to correspond with the description, the whole consignment was passed. The Merchants complained that on this occasion, the Collector insisted on examining *all* the bales. I found that this was ordered not because he had information which afforded ground for suspicion in the particular case, but because he thought it a good general rule. As it is evident that the observance of such a rule must greatly obstruct and delay the business of the Merchants, and there can be no doubt that the former practice is quite sufficient to check fraud, I directed that it should be again observed. I think that Collectors should be instructed generally to make the rules for passing goods at the Sea Custom Houses as easy to the Merchants as is consistent with the security of the Revenue, and not to introduce burdensome innovations of their own authority.

6. In the District of Masulipatam, and I understand still more in Guntoor, the country has suffered deplorably from drought and dearth, and the loss of population from famine and afterwards from fevers has been lamentably great. Such was the mortality that the dead could not be burned as usual, and the skirts of every village are strewed with human bones. It must take a long time for the country to recover from the effects of this terrible visitation. There are neither men nor cattle to carry on cultivation fully. In consequence of these disasters many of the Zemindaries have fallen deeply in arrear, and the number under the management of the Collectors from this cause, as well as in pursuance of precepts from the Courts, and on account of the disqualification of the proprietors, is very considerable. The case is the same in Rajahmundry, though the seasons have been by no means so bad in that District.

7. I saw most of the Zemindars in my progress through the Districts of Masulipatam and Rajahmundry. Those whose estates are under sequestration for arrears complained generally of their impoverishment, and of the difficulty they experienced in providing for their subsistence, since even the produce of the lands in their private cultivation has been taken on account of Government in liquidation of the balances, and no allowance whatever is made to them. I believe it is strictly in accordance with the conditions of the permanent settlement that Zemindars should be entirely excluded from deriving any thing from their lands when they are under attachment for arrears, and that the whole

produce should be applied without reserve to the discharge of the arrears :—but I cannot think it proper or expedient in any view to proceed with the same rigour in cases in which proprietors have been unable to pay their Peshcush in consequence of a failure of produce caused by adversity of season, as in cases of wilful default for which no excuse can be made. In a case of the latter description, I conceive it is better to bring the Zemindary to sale at once, than to hold it in attachment. But if it is thought fit to hold a Zemindary in attachment, with a view to its restoration eventually when the arrears shall have been recovered from the surplus produce of better years, it is surely advisable to allow something for the maintenance of the Proprietor and his family in the meantime. It is discreditable to Government under such circumstances to leave them in want. Such rigour in fact defeats itself, for the proprietor is compelled to use his influence in the Villages to obtain clandestinely from the Ryots, money which ought to be paid for their Kists.

8. The Zemindars in Masulipatam complained also of a practice lately adopted there of attaching in the first instance, for arrears, the personal property of Zemindars, instead of the crops. They urged the disgrace put upon them by having their houses invaded and their families intruded upon, by the Collector's peon in search of personal effects. I think the Zemindars have reason to complain of this proceeding. The defaulter may, if he chooses, give up his personal property for sale in preference to his land, but it must be of his own free will. By the Regulations the landed estate is the security for the Revenue, and it is that alone which the Collector can sell in the first instance of his own authority. Collectors should not alter established usage, without first consulting the Board of Revenue. I think the Board should be instructed to prohibit this practice—they should also be desired to take into consideration the best mode of providing for the maintenance of Zemindars whose estates are attached under circumstances such as are above adverted to, and who have no independent means of subsistence.

9. In my minute dated the 7th February I had the pleasure of acquainting the Board, that when the Zemindars of Noozeed and Nedadavole visited me in passing through the Masulipatam district, I took the opportunity to exhort them to have recourse to the mediation of their mutual friends for the amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute between them, and to forbear from further litigation in the Courts, and that they had been induced to execute agreements by which their disputes were amicably settled and a satisfactory arrangement was made for the future maintenance of the family of the late Nursimha Appa Row with-

out any further charge to Government. It gave me much gratification to see the ruinous litigation in which these two branches of the ancient family of Noozeed had already engaged, thus satisfactorily brought to an end, and the occasion of further litigation obviated, while the important object of procuring a provision for the family of Nursimha Appa Row was fully accomplished.

10. In Rajahmundry the ancient Zemindars had a peculiar ground of complaint on account of the resumption of the Mohturpha in Fusly 1230, for which they have hitherto had no compensation. I brought this subject to the notice of the Board in my Minute dated the 5th February, together with the additional claim which some of the ancient Zemindars have on account of the exemption of the Company's Weavers from the loom tax while the Mohturpha, of which it is a part, was collected by them. The necessary orders were then issued to the Board of Revenue for the adjustment of these claims.

11. The family to which the ancient Zemindaries of Cotah and Ramchunderpoorum belong, have large claims on both these accounts, which if admitted according to their Statement, will go near to discharge the arrears against the Zemindaries, but if they were free from arrears, the family I believe would be unable to recover possession, as they are responsible for heavy private debts under precepts of the Courts. The respectable members of the family who visited me represented themselves to be in great poverty and prayed for an allowance out of the collections for their maintenance. I understand that an allowance was formerly authorized by Government, but that there was some obstacle to the payment of it arising from the claims of the creditors which have been brought into the Courts. I directed the Collector to report to the Board of Revenue whether there is now any obstacle of the same nature.

12. The Zemindar of Peddapoor (Boochee Seetiah, widow of the last Zemindar) transmitted to me a Petition praying that her claims to remission on account of the Mohturpha and Loom tax, might be set off against the Balances for which the Zemindary is under attachment, and that the Zemindary might be put under her own charge on an engagement to pay the difference by instalments within a certain number of years. I referred this Petition to the Collector, and directed him to report upon it to the Board of Revenue.

13. Many of the Zemindars in Rajahmundry whose Estates are under the management of the Collector complained of having suffered losses by the corruption and incapacity of the Aumeens, and I appre-

hend there is ground for these complaints. Employed merely for the occasion, there is a strong temptation to the Aumeens to make as much as possible for themselves out of the Estates under their charge, and having little experience in Revenue management, they are themselves subject to impositions, while the Collector's Cutcherry is insufficient to enable him to exercise an efficient control, or to detect either fraud or error.

14. A number of Estates in this District have reverted to Government by purchase. The amount of assessment according to the permanent settlement of those under the direct management of the Collector in last fusly is Rupees 4,35,338. But the amount of the Collections was only Rupees 3,25,664, and the Net Revenue after deducting charges, exclusive of the Collector's Commission, was only Rupees 2,55,398. Here we find a falling off under the Collector's management of 41 per cent below what was paid by the Zemindars to Government for many years after defraying all the charges of management, and their own subsistence also. Fusly 1243 was a favorable year in respect to prices and not particularly unfavorable in regard to produce, but taking any of the years from Fusly 1239 to 1243, (the period embraced in the accounts to which I am referring) the result will be found little more satisfactory. It appears to me there has been too much haste in purchasing Estates on account of Government before the Collector was prepared to manage them efficiently. It was very much for this reason that I was induced to recommend the restoration of the Estate of Nagarum in my Minute dated the 18th February.

15. There is evidently a great deal to be done to bring the administration of the Revenue in this District into good order, which I trust will be effected by the new Collector Mr. M. Lewin.

16. The Collector's Establishment I apprehend requires a complete reform.

17. An expensive armed Sibbendy Corps is kept up in Rajahmundry formed in the same manner as those that have been lately reduced in Vizagapatam and Ganjam. I think that the Collector should be called upon through the Board of Revenue to report whether this Corps may not be dispensed with, provision being made for the performance of its present duties by Peons as in the above Districts.

18. The Zemindar of Rumpah excused himself from visiting me on account of ill health, and I understand he has since died. This country which is situated among the Hills pays no Revenue to Government, but it is subject to the Company whose Sovereignty was formerly ac-

knowledged by the late Chief. The Collector seems to have thought that as the Zemindar paid no Revenue to Government, he had nothing to do with him, which is true in reference to his office of Collector, but as Magistrate he ought to hold intercourse with him occasionally and keep him in mind of his allegiance. When the Paik Row insurgent made his last incursion into the Vizagapatam district, the Zemindar of Rumpah suffered him to pass through his country without impediment, but awed by the exertion of the power of Government, on that occasion, and by the examples lately made in Vizagapatam, he caused him to be apprehended on his return and delivered him up to the Magistrate.

19. Entering the Vizagapatam district at Paik Row pettah I passed directly through the country in which the insurgent who assumed the title of Paik Row from that place, committed his ravages. The history of this man is given by Mr. Russell in his report of the 18th November. It shews the groundlessness of the pretensions which he set up, and attempted to support by force of arms, instigated by Naganah Dorah the Dewan of Golcondah, and backed by a rabble of Freebooters. It is particularly deserving of notice that when he re-appeared in this part of the country with a few followers from the Nizam's Territory, sometime after the death of Naganah Dorah, not a man of the country joined him, and information of his movements was readily given by the inhabitants to the Troops in pursuit of him, which is confirmatory of Mr. Russell's opinion that the people generally had no attachment to his person or to his cause, and that any assistance they had previously rendered to him was from fear of his powerful supporter, Naganah Dora. The observations of the Honorable Court of Directors in the 25th Para of their dispatch dated the 30th July last, render this point of importance. It will be satisfactory to the Honorable Court to learn that there is no ground to believe that the disturbances in this quarter were owing to any feeling on the part of the people in favor of Jagannath Rawze as the representative of an ancient dispossessed family. The ancient family appears to be extinct, and the self-styled representative of it was notoriously a mere pretender.

20. G. S. Procasa Row, the present proprietor of most part of the lands which formerly composed the Zemindary of the old Paik Row family (acquired by him by purchase from the Zemindar of Vizianagrum to whom they were made over in 1776) met me on the border of his estate, and I frequently saw and conversed with him in my progress through the district. His landed property is extensive, and I believe he has expended much money in its improvement, and treats his Ryots with kind-

ness and liberality. At Ankapilly the chief town of one of his estates he has formed at a considerable expense an extensive garden which is stocked with valuable and rare trees and plants, collected with much trouble from various and distant quarters. He has another garden similarly stocked at Vizagapatam. Mr. Russell having reported favorably of his exertions to aid the Public Officers in the late disturbances, I took occasion to express to him the satisfaction his conduct had afforded to Government.

21. In my progress through this district, I particularly directed my attention to the state of the Vizianagrum Zemindary. This Zemindary was the scene of the disturbances caused by Veerabudra Rawze, and his followers, and I learned with much satisfaction, that since the capture and punishment of this rebel, the country has enjoyed tranquillity. I found that the improved system of management introduced by the late Collector Mr. Mason at the suggestion of Mr. Russell, had been carried on successfully. The satisfactory results I have already stated in my Minute dated the 16th February.

22. A number of persons representing themselves to be inhabitants of certain Talooks of this Zemindary followed me for several days making clamorous complaints of over assessment upon their lands, but they did not deliver to me any statement in writing setting forth distinctly the grounds of their complaints. Upon inquiry it appeared that they had not made any complaint at the time of settlement, but received their Puttahs for the current year without objection. On being required to produce their Puttahs in order that they might be compared with the accounts of the settlement, they pretended that they had left them at home. When Mr. Russell inquired into the management of the Zemindary, he found that the demand had been fraudulently reduced by the late Aumeens in collusion with the Ryots, and an order was given to bring it back to the customary rate. There was reason to believe that the Petitioners had been instigated to make a clamour against this order, probably by the corrupt servants who had been dismissed for their frauds. On referring to the accounts of the settlement, it was manifest that they had no real grievance—in no village had the beriz been raised above the customary rate, which is the proper standard, and in the villages of many of the complainants, the beriz had not yet been raised to that standard as directed.

23. Complaints were made to me by some of the dismissed servants, that the late Collector Mr. Mason, had compelled them to sign acknowledgments for large sums which had not been duly proved to have been

received by them. On enquiry I learnt that the late Collector, having under instructions from Mr. Russell, followed up the investigation commenced by him into the malversations of the Aumeens, it was clearly apparent that they had misappropriated the collections and received money from the Ryots for their own use. A few cases were sent for trial to the Criminal Court, in order to the more exemplary punishment of the delinquents. In the remaining cases the Collector consented with the sanction of Mr. Russell, to stay proceedings for the punishment of the guilty servants, on their entering into agreements to refund the sums which it appeared by the accounts they had embezzled or levied for their own use. Those agreements it appears were freely given by the parties to Mr. Mason, in person.

24. After Mr. Mason's death, they addressed petitions to the Board of Revenue against his proceedings, but the Board having enquired into the matter, expressed their opinion, that they had no reasonable cause of complaint. In this opinion I concur.

25. It having been represented to me, that the Sheristadar of the Collector's Cutcherry, through whom the administration of the Zemindary is conducted by the Collector, without the intervention of a separate manager as formerly, had contrived to introduce his own relations and friends into the principal Offices of the Zemindary, and the district generally, and had caused the removal of old servants for the purpose of making room for them. I made inquiry on the subject, from which it appeared that the Head Sheristadar was brought by the late Collector Mr. Mason from Guntoor (where he had been himself Collector) and that the Head Assistant to the Sheristadar, and the Head Moonshee and Jawabneviss were from the same district, and that the Naib Sheristadar for Vizianagram, and 10 of the 13 Aumeens employed in the Zemindary, and 6 of the Aumeens employed in other parts of the district, were also from Guntoor, besides inferior servants. I did not discover that the Sheristadar had unduly procured the removal of any servant to make room for a friend of his own, but I thought it proper to leave a memorandum on the subject for the information and guidance of the new Collector Mr. Freese on his assuming charge of the district, of which the following is an extract.

"The late Collector had no doubt good and sufficient reasons for removing many of the servants whom he found in employment, whose conduct had proved them unworthy of confidence, and additional servants were required for carrying into effect the more detailed system of management which had been ordered. It is believed that it was necessary at

the time to go beyond the district of Vizagapatam to seek for competent servants to replace those who had been removed, and to supply the new Offices. But the Governor thinks it was an error on the part of the Collector to bring so many new servants from one district, and that district the one from which the Head Sheristadar had been taken. Several of the new servants it is understood are related to the Sheristadar and most of them it is to be presumed are connected with him by some tie. The objections to such a connection between the Head Sheristadar at the Collector's Cutchery and the Officers in the Talooks, are so obvious that they need not be particularly indicated. The Governor deems it necessary only to direct the attention of the Collector to the state of the establishment in this respect, with a view to its *gradual* modification by occasional changes as opportunities occur. Perhaps it may be advisable to transfer some of the Guntoor people at once to the Talooks under the charge of the Sub-Collector, to remove them from the control of the Sheristadar. But as to this, the Collector will exercise his discretion."

26. It has been considered an important object to procure the return of the Rajah of Vizianagram, but when we reflect on the incapacity for business he has always shewn, and the unfortunate facility of his disposition, it does not appear desirable that he should resume the management of his country at least until he is free from all financial difficulty, and if he were to return and reside at Vizianagram, the Collector still retaining the management, it is probable there would be an interference on his part, or in his name, which would weaken the Collector's authority, and embarrass his administration. While we were in the district, Mr. Russell received a letter from the Rajah, a copy of which is annexed, wherein he solicits earnestly that it may be left optional with him to return or not, professing to be entirely satisfied with the present management and its results in respect both to his own interests and the general welfare of the country. I think it is advisable to comply with his wish on this point. But I concur with Mr. Russell in the opinion he has expressed of the importance of bringing back his only son Viziaram Rauze, to be educated in his native country among his kindred and connections. The Rajah has solicited that his allowance may be increased to Rupees 1,20,000 per annum to defray the extra expenses which are now necessary for the education and maintenance of his son. I think he should be informed, in reply, that Government recognize the propriety of a provision for the education of his son, but that they do not approve of his being brought up at Benares, and wish him to return to his native country, in order that he may become acquainted with the people,

and acquire that personal influence among them, and that knowledge of affairs and familiarity with local customs, which are necessary in the station to which he will eventually succeed. That if he returns, a separate provision will be made for his education and maintenance with a suitable establishment, while 1,00,000 Rupees per annum will be appropriated for the expenditure of the Rajah, but that if his son is still kept at Benares, Government cannot sanction any allowance for him beyond the above sum of 1,00,000 Rupees until the object is fully accomplished for which the Collector was authorized to undertake the management of the Zemindary, by the complete discharge of the debts upon it. By the resolution passed on the 8th instant, the debt to Narsim Row which has hitherto been so great a burden, will be entirely discharged, and I think there is good ground to expect that within 18 months after the substituted debt to Government will be fully liquidated, the whole surplus revenue of the Zemindary will then be applicable to the redemption of the Hursaul Cowles, by which a considerable accession to its resources will be gained. So that in a very few years if the Rajah has the good sense to confine his personal expenditure within the handsome allowance above proposed, every debt will probably be discharged, and he will have the free command of a Revenue of between 4 and 5 lacs per annum over and above the Peshcush payable to Government. The liberality with which the Rajah has been treated by Government, gives us a right to urge upon him the necessity of observing economy, in order that our measures for his advantage may not be defeated.

27. The Zemindar of Bobilly whose conduct during the disturbances in Vizagapatam and Ganjam is praised by Mr. Russell in his reports, visited me at Polcondah accompanied by his Dewan Seetaramiah. I told him that Government entertained a high sense of the zeal and loyalty he had evinced in the assistance he had rendered to Mr. Russell as Commissioner. I adverted particularly to the apprehension of Kumbera Vencatroydoo and his nephew, the reputed murderers of the former Dewan of Polcondah (whose long suffered impunity was a signal proof of the weakness of our administration in this quarter) and to the honorable spirit he had manifested in declining the proffered reward for this important service. I also noticed with approbation the offer he had made to Mr. Russell of the services of his peons in aid of the Public authority free from any charge. He answered as he did to Mr. Russell that he had only performed his duty, adding that now Mr. Russell had shewn to the country that no further compromise with rebels and criminals would be suffered, there was reason to hope there would be an end to disturb-

ances. I took occasion in reply to this observation, to explain that the main object of Mr. Russell's mission was to assert the authority of Government, and the laws, and to make examples of those by whom they had been outraged or who had given countenance and protection to offenders, and that it was the determination of Government to exert its power to bring every criminal to justice, and to punish with severity, any who should be found guilty of raising disturbances. I said that Government expected him to continue as he had done to set an example to the other Zemindars, and relied on his rendering to the Magistrate every assistance in his power for the maintenance of peace and order. I think that a formal expression of the approbation of Government should be conveyed to the Zemindar, through the Collector, in such a manner as may be most gratifying to him.

28. The Zemindar made a representation to me regarding a dispute between him and the Rajah of Vizianagrum, as to his right to pass the fort of the latter with certain distinctions. The dispute I understand is of old standing, and as it involves a point of honor, it will probably not be easy to settle it. He gave me a statement of the case in writing which I referred to the Collector.

29. While I was at Polcondah the son of the Ex-Zemindar of Maringhy was introduced to me. He was attended by the Dewan Kistna Chendradoo whose valuable services are particularly mentioned by Mr. Russell in his report. I had much satisfaction in expressing to this man the high opinion I entertained of his services. The disinterestedness with which he and the Doratanums prayed for the restoration of the Zemindary to the ancient family, instead of a reward to themselves, is very remarkable and highly creditable to them. Having had under consideration Mr. Russell's recommendation that the Zemindary should be granted anew to the son of the Ex-Zemindar, and having determined to propose that it should be acceded to, I had the pleasure of intimating to the Dewan that the wish of himself and the Doratanums would probably be gratified. A resolution to this effect has since been passed upon my Minute dated the 27th February.

30. The Ex-Zemindar also came to my camp, but considering that he was to be set aside on account of his imbecility of mind; I did not think it advisable to let him visit me. Mr. Russell had an interview with him and found him incapable of comprehending the simplest questions. It is to be regretted that he was ever allowed to have the nominal management of his country, for his imbecility was taken advantage of to involve him in pecuniary difficulties.

31. I found the Zemindary of Polcondah as described by Mr. Russell, "an open country having no disadvantage of climate, highly cultivated, well watered, and apparently very fertile." It is divided from Purlah Kimedy by a chain of high Hills with difficult passes, but on the side of Chicacole and the coast, it is quite open, and the road has no difficulty whatever. Mr. Russell remarks that, "it has been the interest of the Zemindars and public servants to prevent the European authorities from obtaining a knowledge of these Zemindaries by exaggerated reports of their unhealthiness, and they have hitherto succeeded too well." This is strikingly exemplified in Mr. Gardiner's report dated 28th March 1828 in which Polcondah is described "as an extensive *hill* country, almost *inaccessible* to the *inhabitants of the plains*, and fatally noted for the *insalubrity of its air*." Now that it is ascertained to have "no disadvantage of climate, or difficulty of management, which can at all interfere with the successful administration of its revenue," it is indispensable that it should be visited frequently by the European Officer who has the immediate charge of it, who should reside in it for as long periods as his other avocations admit. He will of course make the annual settlement in person in direct communication with the inhabitants, and as much as possible in their villages. In all transactions with the people he should encourage them to address him personally, by his readiness to hear them and inquire into their circumstances. Polcondah has been hitherto under the Sub-Collector, but this is an inconvenient arrangement in respect to locality, as the rest of his charge is chiefly in the Southern part of the District. I think it should be under the personal charge of the Collector, who to enable himself to give the attention that is necessary to its management, may transfer to the Sub-Collector the charge of some of the Talooks of the Vizianagram Zemindary which lie to the southward.

	Demand. Rupees.			Collection Including Arrears.		
Fusly 1241..	74,171	5	7	56,972	1	1
" 42..	84,540	12	7	68,959	2	6
" 43..	117,675	5	9	128,608	12	8

The country has been perfectly quiet since Fusly 1243, the Ryots have been enabled to cultivate their lands without fear, and the Revenue has in consequence greatly increased. The annexed Memorandum shews the demand and Collection in Fusly 1241 and 1242, before measures had been taken for restoring order and protecting the inhabitants from violence, and in Fusly 1243, when they were enabled to pursue their occupations in peace and security. The demand for the current year has been settled at Rupees 1,02,708-5-9 and the collections have been made successfully. The decrease below

Fusly 1243 is attributed to the fall of prices. The Estimate for Fusly 1245, I understand exceeds the Settlement of Fusly 1243.

32. The Peshcush of the Zemindary under the permanent settlement was Rupees 55,000, which was generally in arrear. When the Zemindary was forfeited in Fusly 1243 by the conviction of the Zemindar of a violation of his allegiance, there was an arrear of Peshcush against it to the amount of Rupees 51,387-6-11, but the net collections of that year were not only sufficient to cover the arrear together with the amount that would have been payable for the current Peshcush, but left a surplus of Rupees 12,022-3-0. Such was the result of the first year of an efficient management.

33. The Zemindary having become a forfeiture by the conviction of the Zemindar, it has since been treated as the property of Government, but Mr. Russell observes that the forfeiture has never been formally proclaimed, and he suggests that this should now be done by order of Government. Mr. Russell says "I have always felt the greatest regret for the necessity which compelled me in the fulfilment of my duty to Government, and for the paramount object of restoring its authority, for which a signal example was indispensably requisite, to adopt the strong measures whereby this ancient family has been reduced from the high station it so long occupied, and deprived of its hereditary possessions, and were I now to yield to the impulse of my feeling for them, I should be disposed to recommend the restoration of the Zemindary to Viziaram Rauze, the next brother of the late Zemindar, who is too young to have been personally implicated in the crimes and intrigues for which its forfeiture is a just penalty. But I am convinced in my judgement that such indulgence would so detract from the force of the example, that it would be without the desired effect, and that to make the requisite impression upon the turbulent Zemindars of those provinces generally, and their adherents, it is necessary to declare the forfeiture absolute." I entirely concur in Mr. Russell's conclusion. I think the forfeiture should be declared absolute, and unconditional. With respect to Mr. Russell's suggestion that it may be expedient to restore the Zemindary at some future period, as an act of grace, to either of the surviving brothers whose conduct may be most deserving, and may give the best promise of good management, I will only refer to the opinion expressed by Sir T. Munro, that "no Zemindary once forfeited for rebellion, should ever be restored." A proclamation of the forfeiture in the name of Government should be sent to the Collector to be published throughout Polcondah and the neighbour-

ing country. A copy should also be furnished to each of the Courts having jurisdiction in the district of Vizagapatam.

34. A petition was presented to me at Polcondah purporting to be from the inhabitants of the town, praying for the restoration of the Zemindary to Viziaram Rauze above mentioned. No doubt the townspeople have suffered by the cessation of the large expenditure for the maintenance of the Zemindar's Establishment and numerous retainers, and many of them probably have been thrown out of employment by the reduction of the establishment. It is likely therefore that they willingly subscribed the Petition with a view to their own private interests, but it was understood that it had been got up at the instigation of Pudmanabha Charloo, the person mentioned in Mr. Russell's Report as the Guardian of the late Zemindar during his minority, who appears always to have taken an active and leading part in the affairs of the Zemindary, and the intrigues connected therewith.

35. His object in endeavouring to bring about the restoration of the Zemindary to the family in the person of the young man Viziaram Rauze, is doubtless to aggrandize himself, conceiving that it would be then easy for him to gain a power and influence, which would place the country completely at his command; and such would in all probability be the result, for there is none left in the country since the fall of the Atchapawulsa family and their adherents, and the capture of Rumbera Vencut Ragdoo and his nephew Appa Roydoo, who could oppose him with effect. The only person who could compete with him is Somana Dorah, also mentioned by Mr. Russell, but their interests are united. The intriguing and dangerous character of Pudmanabha Charloo, the power he possessed formerly, and the manner in which he exercised it are shewn by the correspondence appended to Mr. Russell's Report. His influence having increased by the fall of his rival, even the public servants employed in the management under the control of the Collector and supported by his authority, have yielded to it, and from what I have heard of his proceedings I am satisfied that if he is permitted to remain in Polcondah, it will be extremely difficult for the Collector to establish his authority, and to carry on the management efficiently,—there will be no end to intrigues, to corrupt or circumvent his servants, and to thwart and frustrate his measures. The family of Pudmanabha Charloo were not originally inhabitants of Polcondah, his father is understood to have been the first settler there. Under the circumstances to which I have adverted there seems to be a state necessity for requiring him to change his residence. I think that both he and his brother should be obliged to

fix their abode at some place to be appointed by the Magistrate at a distance from Polcondah, and to bind themselves not to return within its limits without his leave. So strong do I consider the necessity for this measure for the security of the public peace, the restoration of which has cost so much, that I should be prepared to recommend the issue of a warrant under Regulation II. of 1819, to compel the removal of Pudmanabha Charloo to the place appointed by the Magistrate, but I hope that no such proceeding will be called for, and that on being informed of the wish of Government, he will of his own accord comply with it. The Collector should be authorized to give him lands belonging to Government at the place appointed for his residence in exchange for those which he has lately acquired in Palcondah, if such be his desire.

36. It is desirable that Somanah Dora should be removed at the same time, that none may be left in the country with power to impede the Collector's administration. Somanah Dora is a Mocassadar holding lands on the condition of service. On his removal from Polcondah, other lands may be assigned to him at the place appointed for his residence, instead of those he now holds on the same condition of service.

37. In the 82nd para of his report Mr. Russell describes the means by which he obtained possession of the person of Koormeen Dorah, the surviving brother of the notorious rebel Atchapawulsa Kisnama Dorah, who was so long the terror of this part of the country. In the hope that the examples which had been made in his own family, had been sufficient to deprive him of any inclination to pursue the turbulent and lawless conduct, which had eventually brought his three elder brothers to destruction, and that by being constantly kept about the Collector and treated with kindness, he might be brought up to peaceful habits, Mr. Russell requested the Acting Collector, Mr. Arbuthnot, to detain him at Vizagapatam, giving him such allowance as might be necessary for the subsistence of himself and his mother.

38. On my arrival at Polcondah inquiry was made how Koormeen Dorah had been disposed of, and it was then discovered that he had made his escape. It was at first asserted by the Sub-Collector's Sheristadar (who had the superintendence of the administration of Polcondah under the Acting Collector,) that he had never been removed to Vizagapatam, but had been allowed to remain in Polcondah upon the security of Hoossainpoorum Salsána Dorah and Neiladdy Raidoo, through whose means he had been taken, and that they were answerable for his escape. This however was disproved by a reference to the records of the Cutcherry, by which it appeared, that he was removed from Polcondah, where he

had previously been under the charge of the above persons, by a written order of the Acting Collector dated 6th September, and was delivered to the charge of the Police at Vizagapatam by an order dated 21st September. It would seem that he made his escape soon after; but this event was not reported by the head of Police, and it appears that the Acting Collector was not aware of it until my arrival or a short time before. So late as the 29th January, forgetting that Sulsana Dora and Kailady Raidoo had been relieved from their charge, he wrote to the former desiring him to be in attendance at Polcondah with Koormeen Dorah on my arrival there, which he said was expected on the 15th February. In this communication the escape of Koormeen Dorah is not adverted to, and it is clear that the Acting Collector then entertained the belief that he still remained in Polcondah under the charge of Sulsana Dorah. Indeed it was not until he referred to his Records in consequence of the inquiries made after my arrival, and the denial by Sulsana Dorah and Keilady Raidoo of any responsibility for his escape, that he remembered he had been sent to Vizagapatam.

39. On enquiry it was found that Koormeen Dora had come over from Vizagapatam to Polcondah under the charge of the peon under whose surveillance he had been at Vizagapatam. His arrival at Polcondah and escape from the peon were facts well known there, and considerable efforts had been made to recover him. These circumstances could not have escaped the knowledge of the Aumeen, but he took no notice of them. The peon having been sent for and examined, declared that he had brought Koormeen Dorah from Vizagapatam by the express order of the Sub-Collector's Sheristadar, to give him an opportunity of searching for treasure supposed to have been concealed by his brothers, and that he had reported his flight to the Sheristadar at the time.

40. When I was informed of what had passed, seeing there could be no doubt that both the Aumeen of Polkondah and the Sub-Collector's Sheristadar had been guilty at least of most culpable neglect in not apprizing the Acting Collector of the escape of Koormeen Dorah, and that there was very strong ground to believe that they had not only connived at, but actually assisted his clandestine removal to Polcondah for some secret object, I ordered the Aumeen to be immediately dismissed from his charge, and the Sheristadar to be sent away from Polcondah and not permitted to have anything further to do with the management. Efforts were made by Mr. Russell, through the persons who first brought him in, to induce Koormeen Dorah to return, and Bagavunt Row the Manager of the Board of Revenue who attended me on this tour, was left in

Polcondah to give them confidence, but they were unsuccessful through the intrigues of interested parties, who were probably apprehensive of ill consequences to themselves from the information that might be obtained from him. Therefore finding on his return, through Polcondah on his way to Madras, after my embarkation, that it was not likely Koormeen Dorah would come in immediately, and thinking it unadvisable to shew much anxiety about him, Mr. Russell left the business in the hands of the Collector, to whom I have had the satisfaction of learning Koormeen Dorah has surrendered himself.

41. I have already remarked that the Head of Police at Vizagapatam, did not report the escape of Koormeen Dorah at the time it occurred. It appears further by an Urzee from him dated the 12th March that he had actually paid batta for him as if he were present, up to the preceding day, having as he states then only become acquainted with the fact of his having gone to Polcondah some time before, although the Aumeen and Sheristadar had been removed on account of his escape in the month of February. The neglect of this person is inexcusable, and I think he ought to be dismissed. I am of opinion also that the Sub-Collector's Sheristadar Annajee Row has shown himself by his conduct in this matter to be unworthy of trust, and that the Collector should be authorized to discharge him.

* * * * * * * *

43. From Polcondah I proceeded into Kimedy through the Hills by the pass of Seetampettah, halting at this place, which is in the middle of the pass, during the day. The road through the pass has been made pretty good, it appears to be much frequented, and its improvement must be of great advantage to the country. The trees and jungle on each side of the road were formerly cut down, but they are now shooting and rising rapidly again. To keep the pass free and open it is necessary that they should be entirely eradicated. This is a matter of much importance for it is indispensable to the command of those countries to have an easy access to them, and nothing can be done, better calculated to promote their improvement than to facilitate communication between them and the districts on the coast, by which trade will be encouraged, and the people will become more accustomed to peaceable habits. The manner in which the passes can be most effectually cleared and kept open is pointed out by Mr. Russell in his report upon Kimedy. He suggests that the inhabitants should be encouraged to clear the ground on each side of the road with a view to cultivation, for which the most favorable terms should be allowed, the attainment

of Revenue from such lands being, as he justly observes, a matter of secondary consideration. I pressed upon the Collector the importance of carrying Mr. Russell's suggestions into execution. The Sub-Collector in charge of Kimedy I understand, has since made a satisfactory arrangement for this purpose within the limits of that Zemindary. Mr. Arbuthnot has also made an arrangement for the same purpose on the side of Polcondah, but having had under consideration the Cowle granted by him, it appears to me to be objectionable. It conveys a Lease of the 62 hill Villages of Polcondah to one person who is to have a certain remission of rent on the condition of keeping down the trees already cut. If he cultivates the ground on either side, he is to pay a tax for it at the discretion of the Circar. These conditions I conceive are not calculated to secure the object of effectually clearing the pass, since the renter is not obliged to root up the stumps of trees, and there is little encouragement to him to incur the expense of doing so with a view to cultivation when the land is liable to be taxed at pleasure. But the arrangement is chiefly objectionable in making over all the hill villages and their turbulent inhabitants to the authority of an individual, and that person as I understand from Mr. Russell, one of the Patroodars of the town of Polkondah, who have always taken a leading part in the disturbances by which the country has been agitated. It is clear that in these disturbances the hill people have only been instruments in the hands of parties at Polcondah, and it seems to be very ill advised to give a number of one of those parties such a power over them as this arrangement would do. For these reasons I am of opinion that the Cowle granted by Mr. Arbuthnot should not be confirmed by the Board of Revenue and I propose that instructions be sent to the Board accordingly.

44. The great object is to bring the people themselves, at least the chiefs among them, and the heads of villages, to enter into engagements directly with the Officers of Government. There will perhaps be a difficulty in this at first, but it has already been got over in Kimedy. The Collector should endeavour to make a new engagement with some of the leading people in the hill Villages in the neighbourhood of the pass for the eradication of the jungle along the road, and for the cultivation of the cleared land on easy terms.

On my arrival in Kimedy, I had the satisfaction of receiving from the Collector a very favorable report of the state of affairs. The country had continued in perfect tranquility since Mr. Russell left it. The Sourahs had not ventured to make any incursions from the hills, and the crops had been reaped, and got in without any attempt to plunder. The peo-

ple who had emigrated during the disturbances had mostly returned, and villages which had been entirely deserted were again full of inhabitants. A feeling of security of person and property appeared to prevail generally, and the Magistrate observed that fewer crimes were committed in the Zemindary, and that it was altogether in a more orderly state, than any other part of the District.*

45. The Bissoyes and Doratanums all came to my camp at Nimgâum and were introduced to me there, they remained about the Camp all the time I was in the Zemindary, and took leave of me at Garabunda at the entrance of the pass by which I proceeded to the Coast—I availed myself of this opportunity to present them with cloths. It was peculiarly gratifying to me to observe the pleasure with which these chiefs and the Heads of the villages every where as we passed through the country greeted Mr. Russell, and the confidence with which they addressed him and spoke to him of their affairs and concerns. Mr. Russell, has shown in his Report how averse the Bissoyes and Doratanums were formerly to hold any intercourse with the Officers of Government, and even with their own Rajah, and the difficulties arising from their jealous suspicious character. Having himself succeeded in gaining their confidence in a degree unheard of before, he endeavoured to impress upon the Collector the importance of keeping up this feeling, by constant intercourse and by a kind and conciliatory manner, and his remark is well worthy of attention that "good order and peace are cheaply purchased on such terms." I am happy to observe that the present Collector Mr. Stevenson, and the Sub Collector Mr. Inglis who is in charge of Kimedy, are well disposed to maintain this kindly intercourse, which cannot be too strongly insisted upon as a matter of duty. The advantage of it has been strongly exemplified by the influence which Mr. Russell acquired.

46. Mr. Russell has stated from his own experience that there is nothing in the climate of Kimedy to prevent the Revenue Officers from visiting the Zemindary frequently and for long periods, so as to become well acquainted with the people, and to exercise a complete control over the native establishments. All the enquiries I made tended to confirm this opinion—when therefore I directed the ordinary management of the Kimedy Zemindary to be continued under the charge of the Sub-Col-

* Note. It may be mentioned as an indication of the complete restoration of peace and order in these districts, that it was thought no more necessary to have a Military Guard with me in passing through Polcondah and Kimedy, than in any other part of the Northern Circars, which I visited. I had with me throughout the tour only a few men of the Body Guard. Mr. Russell in returning through Kimedy and Polcondah had not a single armed man with him. When it is considered that a short time ago the gentlemen at Waltair had guards at their houses, the contrast is striking.

lector, I took occasion to observe that it was requisite he should pass much of his time in the Zemindary, and be in continual communication with the manager and the people. At the same time I told the Collector that he must himself also visit the Zemindary occasionally and enquire into the state of affairs personally on the spot.

47. The Rajah visited me at Kimedy. His only request addressed to myself was that his allowance might be increased, which I ordered—it appearing that the finances of the Zemindary are in a condition to admit of it. In a short time the balance against the Zemindary will be cleared off and it will be free from debt, when of course the allowance will be raised to such an amount as will afford every necessary and convenience to the Rajah and his family, and enable them to maintain the state which is suitable to their rank. To allow more would be only to enrich the undeserving who would take advantage of the Rajah's weakness.

48. There can be no hope I apprehend of the Rajah ever being capable of managing his own affairs. His appearance is that of a person besotted or stupified, I understand that he was not originally deficient in intellect, but that his mind has lost its power. His son is a quiet intelligent boy.

49. The manager of the Zemindary whose conduct is mentioned by Mr. Russell with approbation, has since carried on the administration to the satisfaction of the Collector and Sub-Collector. He is well spoken of in the country, and appears to have considerable influence. I thought it proper to present him with a pair of shawls, and to express my approbation of his conduct in the presence of the Bissoyes and Doratanums.

50. At the Jummabundy for the current year the demand was settled at Rupees 1,99,963-5-5 of which it is expected that Rupees 1,89,613-5-5 will be realized, with Rupees 3,744-6 on account of Tuccavy, and Rupees 7,500 of arrears, making a total of Rupees 2,00,857-11-5 which will be by far the largest revenue ever drawn from the country in one year.

51. I made enquires at Kimedy to ascertain what had been done towards settling the discharged town peons in the manner intended by Mr. Russell, and I was informed that waste lands to a considerable extent had been given on low Cowles to those who were willing to bring them into cultivation, but that the peons had occupied themselves chiefly in

the cultivation of the lands usually in tillage about Kimedy and in the neighbouring villages.

52. All the arrangements described by Mr. Russell in the 129 Para of his report have been fully carried into effect. At the suggestion of the Collector, recommended by Mr Russell, I authorized the appointment of Naigues to the town peons.

53. A number of the female relatives of the town peons who were sent to Nellore presented to me petitions, praying that they might be allowed to return. I gave them no positive answer at the time, but at the recommendation of Mr. Russell I now propose as an act of grace that the Collector be authorized to allow the return of not more than 12 of the peons, on security being given for their good behaviour by persons approved by the manager, and on the condition of their residing at certain places within the Zemindary to be appointed by the manager with the sanction of the Sub-Collector. Those should be selected who are the least noted for turbulence of character, and are most likely to settle themselves in a regular occupation, and their being allowed to return should depend on their having behaved well at Nellore. If the conduct of such as are allowed to return prove satisfactory, the Collector may after a time recommend that the indulgence be extended to others, till they are all gradually brought back. The hope of being permitted to return home will be an inducement to them to conduct themselves peaceably at Nellore.

54. The Collector having mentioned to me several points on which he required instructions, I desired him to state them in a written memorandum, upon which after consulting Mr. Russell I passed orders. A copy of the memorandum and of the orders passed upon it has been already laid before the Board.

55. I shall now advert to those parts of Mr. Russell's report of the 1st November containing suggestions relating particularly to the Zemindary of Kimedy, upon which orders were not passed in the Minutes of Consultation under date the 9th December last.

56. Mr. Russell here submits the question, whether with reference to the condition of the permanent settlement by which Government took upon itself to maintain the peace of the country, the Zemindary of Kimedy ought not to be relieved from the charge of extra peons entertained in Fusly 1240-41 and 42, amounting to Rupees 73,160-3-6, observing that upon this principle the pay of the peons raised by the Collector in 1819 was charged to the public account. Under all the circumstances I think

the charge ought to be borne by Government, and I propose that a remission be allowed accordingly to the above amount from the outstanding balance of Peshcush.

57. Another question submitted by Mr. Russell is whether the Zemindary can properly be charged with the arrears due on account of the tribute payable by the Bissoyes, which was added to the Peshcush without any consideration or compensation to the Zemindar, for the responsibility imposed on him. The amount charged against the Zemindar on this account beyond what was realized from the Bissoyes is Rupees 10,103. I am of opinion that this charge cannot justly be insisted upon, and I propose that the above sum be also remitted from the balance of Peshcush. Mr. Russell forebore to demand the arrears against the Bissoyes generally prior to Fusly 1243, and against the Bissoyes of Goomah and Jeringhee, for Fusly 1243 also, and I think that these arrears should be entirely relinquished.

58. Mr. Russell is of opinion however that it is extremely desirable, that the Bissoyes should still be considered as tributaries and dependents of the Zemindar, rather than as independent chiefs paying tribute only to the Government, and he recommends that the Doratanum Mocassah villages which having been forfeited by the rebellion of the Mocassadars have become the property of Government, subject to the quit rent before payable to the Zemindar, be now added to the Zemindary, on the condition of it being charged for the future with the tribute of the Bissoyes in addition to the Peshcush. I observe that Sir T. Munro was also of opinion that the Bissoyes should be subject to the Zemindar and should pay their tribute to him. As the proposed arrangement therefore is advantageous to the Zemindar and the most convenient and expedient generally, I recommend that it be sanctioned. It should be made a condition as suggested by Mr. Russell, that the villages should always be retained directly under the Zemindar, and should be liable to resumption if alienated.

59. Mr. Russell found that many small villages and parcels of land had been granted as Mocassahs and Mauniums since the permanent settlement, chiefly by managers who were without authority to make alienations, and some few by the Rajah himself while the country was under his management. With respect to the latter he observed that considering the notorious imbecility of the Rajah, they can hardly be regarded as valid grants, and as at all events they are of no avail against the Government while the Zemindary is in arrear, he requested the Collector to resume them, as well as those unwarrantably granted by

managers, excepting only such as were given for the support of Muttums or in lieu of wages to persons doing service about the Rajah's person. As no alienations by which the security of the public revenue is diminished are of force against the Government, I recommend that this proceeding be sanctioned. With respect to the Zemindar, I presume that no Court will maintain any such Grants made by him without exacting full proof of adequate consideration for them.

60. I consider it of very great importance that the settlement should as recommended by Mr. Russell be made with the inhabitants wherever it is possible. He justly observes that "the more the interest of the people is connected with the preservation of tranquility, the greater will be our means of obtaining information of any plots that may be in agitation." This should be the rule in Poleondah as well as in Kimedy.

61. I left Kimedy by the pass of Lawaniacottah and proceeded by Cassebogah to Poondy on the Coast, where I remained till I embarked. At these places I was visited by the Zemindars of Purlah and Mundesur, by the rival claimants of the succession to the Zemindaries of Pedda and Chinna Kimedy and Tickally, and lastly on the day of my departure by the Zemindar of Goomsur.

62. The Zemindar of Chinna Kimedy mentioned by Mr. Russell in his Report died a short time before my arrival, and Purseram Deo also mentioned by Mr. Russell, as one of the claimants of the Zemindary of Pedda Kimedy, died about the same time. Adikonda Deo, the eldest son of the late Zemindar of Chinna Kimedy, was the apparent heir and successor to that Zemindary, but pretensions were set up by a party in behalf of his younger brother on the ground that he had been nominated by his father to succeed. Jogee Deo, a natural son of Perseram Deo, maintained in right of his father the claim set up by him to the Zemindary of Pedda Kimedy. The observations of Mr. Russell regarding these Zemindaries pointed out the importance of determining the succession immediately without litigation, which if resorted to, would probably make the Zemindaries the scenes of contention between the supporters and adherents of the rival claimants.

63. Through the mediation of mutual friends of the families and his own influence with the Chiefs in both the Zemindaries, Mr. Russell was able to bring the parties to an amicable settlement, the terms of which I have already intimated to the Board. Peetamber Deo was accordingly introduced and received by me as the acknowledged Zemindar of Pedda Kimedy, and Adikonda Deo as the acknowledged Zemindar of

Chinna Kimedy. Adikonda Deo was accompanied by his brother who had been put in opposition to him. The young Zemindar and his brother appeared to be on the most affectionate terms, and the former promised to treat his brother with the utmost kindness. Peetumber Deo and Adikonda Deo were put in possession of the Zemindaries respectively.

64. An attempt was made also to settle the dispute regarding the succession to the Tickally Zemindary, but without success—this is however of less consequence as it is not in the hill country, and is not an ancient Zemindary.

65. Learning that the conduct of the Zemindar of Goomsoor since Mr. Russell left the country had not been satisfactory to the Collector, and that he had shewn an indisposition to fulfil his engagements for which there was no excuse, I made some difficulty about receiving a visit from him, but as he was earnest for it and had come a great distance by post, I consented to see him, and took the opportunity of his visit to express my disapprobation of his conduct, and to tell him plainly that considering the circumstances under which he had been reinstated in the Zemindary, he must expect little favor if he did not exactly perform the conditions to which he had pledged himself, and particularly if he failed to pay the Peshcush on the Zemindary, for which its resources are known to be amply sufficient. He expressed an anxiety to please Government, which I told him he ought to prove by his conduct.

66. Observing that many of the ancient Zemindaries in Ganjam had been nominally attached in pursuance of the usual practice, and being fully convinced of the inexpediency of continuing a course of proceeding by which the Collector in a measure relieved the Zemindar from his responsibility by taking upon himself the realization of the Revenue with means utterly inadequate to effect the object, and satisfied of the propriety of throwing the responsibility wholly upon the Zemindar without any attempt at interference with the collections, I directed the Collector to withdraw the establishments from the several Zemindaries, and to explain to the Zemindars the reason of this proceeding, warning them that the resources of the year being now left entirely at their disposal, if they failed to satisfy the demand of Government for the current Peshcush by the close of the Fusly, recourse would be had to the means of recovery provided by the Regulations. I personally informed the Zemindar of Goomsur of this order and the reason for it.

67. The notice of this order brings me to the consideration of Mr. Russell's observations in regard to the difficulty which has of late years

been experienced in realizing the public tribute from the ancient Zemindaries, and the suggestions offered by him on the subject. Mr. Russell thinks that much of the evil has been owing to the weakness of the administration, which though the lands were nominally attached, left the resources in the hands of the Zemindars, and to the idea that Government was afraid to incur the risk of bringing a Zemindary to sale. He is of opinion that if Government shews a determination to assert its rights, the greater part of the Zemindars will strive to provide for the regular payment of their tribute. The correctness of this opinion seems to be proved by the exertions made by the Zemindars of Vizagapatam to pay up their large arrears when they found that Mr. Russell was determined to resort to extremity in the event of their failure. In case of wilful default he thinks the Zemindary should be at once sold and bought in on account of Government. Where failure is owing to adverse seasons or other misfortunes, and the Zemindar may manifest an anxiety to act with honesty and good faith, he suggests that an arrangement should be made for the gradual liquidation of the arrear with the future kists, without interfering with the Zemindar's management, or if interference is necessary that the country should be attached in such an effectual manner as to command the resources. When a Zemindary (I suppose he means particularly a hill Zemindary) is sold, he recommends in order to guard the public interests and the peace of the district against any attempt to excite discontent or obstruct the administration, that the Zemindar and his family be removed to some place at a distance, and that an allowance be provided for their maintenance. In case of its being necessary to take a Zemindary under the management of the Collector for the recovery of arrears, he suggests that the Collector should be authorized to require the Zemindar to remove from the Zemindary and reside at or near his own station, while he proposes it as a general rule, that Zemindaries which are brought to sale should be purchased on account of Government, he suggests that in the case of small Zemindaries it may be expedient sometimes to transfer them to some great Zemindar in the neighbourhood by whom from local circumstances they can be more easily and better managed, than by the Officers of Government.

68. All those suggestions appear to me worthy of approbation, and, I think that our future practice should be guided by them as far as circumstances will permit. I believe Mr. Russell means that in every case in which an ancient Zemindary is brought to sale, in execution of a decree as well as for the recovery of arrears, it should be purchased by Government, and I agree with him, the reason being the same in both cases. Sir

T. Munro I observe, considered it dangerous to let any of these Zemindaries pass into the hands of Soucars and Merchants, or other merely monied men. "The Zemindars, but more especially those of the hill districts, he remarked, will often submit peaceably to the resumption of their Zemindaries by Government, when they will oppose by force of arms its transfer to a Merchant or Soucar." With respect to attachment, the balance may often be secured by making an effectual attachment of a part only of the Zemindary, the Collector of course taking that part which is most accessible, and may be most easily managed so as to exclude completely the interference of the Zemindar—as for instance the talook of Goonapooram of the Jeypoor Zemindary, as described by Mr. Russell. I think that the Collector should not proceed to attach an ancient Zemindary wholly or in part without a previous report to the Board of Revenue, explaining how he purposes to manage it so as to secure the revenue effectually.

69. Every Collector should consider it his duty to make a tour of the Zemindaries at the proper season to observe the state of cultivation and their condition generally, to enable him to judge for himself of the ability of the Zemindars to make good the Peshcush from the resources of the current year. He will thus also have the opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the Zemindars, and of learning their character as landlords and how they manage their affairs. It is very desirable that there should be more of direct intercourse between the Collector and the Zemindars than has been usual—it is only by this kind of intercourse that the Collector can acquire a personal influence with them, by the possession of which many difficulties in his administration will be obviated. The Board of Revenue must take care to enforce this duty; they should require from every Collector an annual Report of his observations on the state of the Zemindaries, shewing when they were visited by him.

70. I have no doubt that Mr. Russell is right in saying that there are very few Zemindaries which may not be managed by the Collector if he will exert himself, provided however he has a competent establishment of servants to assist him. But at present the Collector (in Ganjam particularly) must always find a difficulty in procuring persons qualified to carry on the management of a Zemindary which has fallen under his charge. The observations made by Sir T. Munro on this subject in 1823 are equally applicable to the present time. Not having at his command a set of servants versed in revenue business, the Collector is compelled when a Zemindary comes into his hands, to engage such persons as he can find in order to manage it, and it is little likely that persons taken by chance in this manner will know much of Revenue or be very trust-

worthy. It is evidently therefore of the first importance to take every practicable means to provide men qualified for the task. Sir T. Munro suggested that as no man can be so qualified without practice, the Collector instead of dismissing the manager whenever the temporary duty for which he is hired is over, should have such a small permanent addition to his Cutcherry as would enable him whenever a Zemindary came under his charge to allot to the superintendence of it the services of a man of experience from his fixed establishment in place of a stranger. This suggestion appears to me calculated to remove the difficulty which now embarrasses the Collector, and it falls in with the rule proposed by Mr. Russell that when an attachment is imposed upon a Zemindary for the recovery of arrears, and also when the relations of a Zemindar incapacitated from minority or other cause are likely to struggle for the control, the person employed to manage the Zemindary should be entirely unconnected with the Zemindar and his affairs. By this plan the Collector will not only have men better qualified for the management of Zemindaries falling under his charge, but he will have a greater security for their being trustworthy from their employment being permanent. It would seem to be advisable that the additional allowance to an Officer deputed from the Collector's Cutcherry for the management of a Zemindary, should be in the shape of a commission on the collections.

71. In cases of Zemindaries under management of the Collector on account of the incapacity of the Zemindar, where there is no jealousy among the members of the family, and the Collector may be able to find a relative or old servant of the family whose character is a guarantee for the integrity of his conduct, Mr. Russell thinks it will be advisable to employ him in the management in preference to a stranger. This opinion I observe is in accordance with the sentiments expressed by the Honorable Court of Directors on this subject in their dispatch dated 30th July last, and I entirely concur in it.

72. I apprehend that a regulation is required to authorize the removal of a Zemindar from a Zemindary which has been transferred from him by sale, or which is under temporary attachment. I think it necessary that this power should be vested in the *Government*, and I propose that the draft of a regulation for this purpose should be immediately prepared, and submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government. In the same draft may be introduced a provision which I concur with Mr. Russell in thinking absolutely necessary for empowering the Magistrate to oblige suspected persons to reside at a distance from the sphere of their intrigues. Mr. Russell justly observes that the history

of Rakana Chendradoo, and Gopeyanaud Putnaik, whose intrigues and machinations are so fully developed in his report upon Kimedy, afford strong examples of the want of such a law. Similar examples are afforded by the past history of Polcondah, and at present by the case of Pudmanabha Charloo, the necessity for whose removal from that country, where he possesses an influence too great to be controled by the authority of the Collector, I have already explained. Mr. Russell observes that he does not go too far in saying that the same necessity will be found to exist in every Zemindary among the hills, where those who exercised power and influence under one Rajah may not enjoy the favor of his successor. Our experience has indeed shewn that such persons never cease *agitating* in the hope that by rendering themselves of consequence by the mischief they do, they will at length succeed in promoting their own interests—in the meanwhile the public peace is continually disturbed, and the Ryots are always the principal sufferers.

73. Upon the important question of the best mode of administering the hill districts, Mr. Russell observes, that if we could secure that the Zemindaries should always be in the hands of able and firm men, capable of commanding respect and obedience, and of managing their own affairs, so as to promote at once their own interests and those of the people, and at the same time well affected to the ruling power, a Government by the Rajahs would as suggested formerly by Mr. Thackeray be the most suitable to the circumstances of the country. But such are not the cases in which difficulty is experienced under the present system. The cases in which the interference of Government is required he remarks, are those where it is necessary to supply the place of Zemindars or Rajahs, who are *not* capable of managing their own affairs, or where the Zemindar may withhold the public dues, or the inhabitants may rebel against him and refuse to acknowledge his right and authority—in case for instance of the succession of a hill Zemindary being decreed by the Courts to an individual personally obnoxious to the people, in preference to another to whom they are attached, and who has that influence over them which is necessary to keep them in order and subjection, in which case it might be necessary for Government, under the present law, to compel by force of arms the submission of the inhabitants to the Decree, while policy would dictate a different course. To avoid such embarrassments, and to promote the object of good Government, Mr. Russell thinks that the ruling authority should have in such cases, as it had in former times, the power to select the son or other near relation most acceptable to the people and best qualified for the station of Zemindar, and to invest him at once with all the rights and privileges

thereto appertaining. He conceives that it was a great error in forming the permanent settlement to deprive the Government of this power, but he thinks that the remedy proposed by Mr. Thackeray of declaring the nomination to the succession in these Zemindaries to be vested in the Government, is incompatible with the terms of the permanent sunnud, and that no change in this respect could be made except by a compromise with the Zemindars and all parties interested in the present settlement. The consent of the Zemindars in possession however he suggests, might perhaps be obtained by conceding to them personal privileges and immunities. Mr. Thackeray's proposal to exempt the Zemindaries from sale for private debts, Mr. Russell observes, could not be carried into effect without an arrangement with the creditors by which their claims would be equally secured.

74. I think it was ill advised at the permanent settlement to leave the succession to those Zemindaries to be determined by the same laws and in the same manner as the succession to property in ordinary cases, excluding all interference on the part of Government, and to make the Zemindaries liable to sequestration and sale, for the private debts of the actual possessor.

75. The error in the former instance certainly cannot be remedied now without the consent of the actual holder of each Zemindary, but I apprehend that with *his* consent alone the conditions of the tenure may be altered. It is clear that the actual proprietor has, under the permanent sunnud and the corresponding regulation, an absolute right to dispose of his title to the Zemindary by sale, gift or *otherwise*, provided the transfer be not repugnant to the Mahomedan or Hindoo Law, as the case may be, or to the regulations of the British Government, and I conceive it would not be in any wise repugnant to such laws and Regulations to surrender his title to the Government from which it emanated in order to receive a new sunnud, continuing the Zemindary to himself with additional personal privileges and immunities, but altering the succession. If we cannot justly make a law exempting ancient Zemindaries from sale on account of private debts already contracted without providing an equal security to the creditors, we may at least exempt them from sequestration and sale for private debts which may hereafter be contracted, which was proposed by Sir Thomas Munro, and I think ought now to be done, and this with personal exemption from arrest in Civil process might be part of the privileges and immunities to be conceded.

76. At all events when an ancient Zemindary has been purchased

by Government whether on the occasion of a sale for arrears, or under the precept of a Court, if it be restored to the ancient family, the Government may then reserve to itself the right of determining the succession on every lapse, and may guard the property from sequestration and sale for the private debts of the actual possessor; it may also, as in the case of Goomsur reserve to itself the right of *resuming* the Zemindary for failure of the payment of Peshcush instead of bringing it to sale.—It is worthy of consideration whether with the single view of giving Government the power to determine the succession, every opportunity should not be taken to bring these Zemindaries to sale, to be restored on a new sunnud when there may not be particular reasons for retaining them in the hands of Government.

77. Mr. Russell states that the ancient Zemindars and Rajahs are desirous of being exempted from prosecution in the Courts of the District Moonsiff, which they consider derogatory to their rank, and he thinks that the privilege might be conceded without any sacrifice of propriety. This is a subject which I wish to reserve for consideration when we meet in consultation. At any rate however, if the Zemindars are exempted from prosecution they should I think be debarred from prosecuting in these Courts. There may be some danger of the District Moonsiffs being partial to them when they are prosecutors of their poorer and less powerful neighbours. But if no change should be made as to their liability to prosecution in these Courts, I think that the Decrees of District Moonsiff against ancient Zemindars and particularly hill Rajahs, should not be executed by themselves but through the Zillah Courts. And I am of opinion that generally every process of execution from the Zillah Courts against an ancient Zemindar or hill Rajah, should pass through the Collector, who will take care that it is satisfied in a manner not to give unnecessary offence to the feelings of the Zemindar. The assistance of the Magistrate must be called in *now*, if the process is resisted, and it is better that it should be committed to him as Collector in the first instance. Very disagreeable collisions may arise from a Court sending its own peons to attach the property of one of these chiefs in his own fort. It is likely to be done in an offensivemanner so as to provoke resistance, and it would be very embarrassing to have the public authority committed on such a matter. It may be expedient perhaps that all process of the Courts should be served on these Rajahs through the Collector.

78. I am of opinion that the ancient Zemindars and Rajahs and their relations and immediate dependents, meaning thereby persons in their families, should be amenable in criminal matters to European functionaries only as recommended by Mr. Russell.

79. I entirely agree with Mr. Russell that the administration of these districts (Vizagapatam and Ganjam) requires men of superior qualifications. It is clearly necessary to give them a large discretion, situated as they are at so great a distance from the seat of Government, and the occasions for active interference to support its authority being sudden and requiring prompt and decisive measures, we must therefore have men of firmness and energy joined with temper and judgment. They must have the trust and responsibility of Political Agents, and therefore I think they should be vested with authority to call in Military aid when requisite to put down instantly an insurrection or disturbance, with a strong caution however not to take any steps which may involve us in a protracted warfare in the hills without the previous sanction of Government. The appearance of troops alone will generally be sufficient for the immediate occasion, if not, actual force must be employed without hesitation—but ulterior operations should not be entered upon, if they can be avoided without disadvantage, until Government has been consulted. For some time I apprehend there will occasionally be a necessity for the employment of troops. We must be prepared for such occasions, and experience of our readiness to use this power and the inutility of resistance will gradually have effect in firmly establishing the authority of Government and its Officers. If the first risings of disturbance in Vizagapatam and Ganjam had been met resolutely and vigorously suppressed, we should not have had to make such an exertion of the power of Government as was afterwards necessary. It has however made a salutary impression, and we have only to take care that it is not effaced. We must repose confidence in the local Officers to encourage them to act with decision and energy. I trust that the Gentlemen who have lately been appointed to the charge of these Districts will by a steady, firm and judicious administration justify the selection that has been made of them. I am fully impressed with the expediency of putting the Office of Collector in these Districts on such a footing as to take away any motive to change with a view to promotion. This subject has engaged my attention, and I shall take an early opportunity to bring it before the Board.

Mr. Stevenson, Ganjam.
Mr. Freese, Vizagapatam.

80. I cordially agree with Mr. Russell that there is no part of a Collector's duty the right discharge of which is of more consequence than the superintendence of the education of minors, who from any causes, are placed under their charge, and I think his suggestions on this subject point out the proper course to be followed. They should be communicated to the Court of Wards and through them to the Collectors

of Zemindary districts for their instruction and guidance, and the Court of Wards should be directed to take every opportunity to impress upon the Collectors the importance of their duty in this matter which it is to be hoped they will take a personal interest in fulfilling according to the wish of Government. It will be incumbent on the Court of Wards to make particular inquiries as to the manner in which it is discharged. In Rajahmundry the young Zemindar of Pettapore is one whose education should be particularly an object of interest to the Collector. In Vizagapatam the education of the young Zemindar of Maringhy, and in Ganjam that of the son of the Rajah of Kimedy, will specially engage the attention of the Collectors. In the latter case it will be an object to remove the young Rajah at an early period from the influence of the women in the Palace, and to assign him a separate residence under proper control.

81. The high testimony borne by Mr. Russell at the close of his Report on Kimedy, to the meritorious conduct and excellent character of Narsinga Row, is very honorable to that person, who I observe with pleasure has had the most suitable reward for his services in his promotion to the office of Head Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue.

82. Mr. Russell proposed as a reward to Malekarjanado the proprietor of Kurakudwulsa, whose valuable services are so strongly represented by him, and who it is stated suffered severe losses by the disorders which prevailed in his estate in consequence of its proximity to Kimedy and particularly by the destruction of his house and property, that the arrears against him for Fusly 1242 to the amount of Rupees 5,827 owing chiefly to the disturbances, should he remitted. When he visited me in camp I expressed to Malekarjanadoo the very high sense I entertained of his conduct, and my wish to mark it in the way that would be most gratifying to him. He then intimated to Mr. Russell that what he most desired was to receive from Government the grant of an estate in another district from among those which have been purchased by Government at sales for arrears. He particularly mentioned that of Alamanahba in Rajahmundry, which was bought by Government for Rs. 3600, being considerably less than the amount of arrears proposed by Mr. Russell to be remitted to him. The permanent Assessment of this Estate is Rupees 17,829, but this has not been nearly realized under Amany management. Malekarjanadoo will however be well pleased to receive this Estate as a present from Government subject to the old assessment, and I recommend that it be conferred upon him.

83. The difficulty of getting information was Mr. Russell's chief

impediment, and it is politic to reward liberally the individual through whose means mainly he was enabled to overcome it, and who gave his assistance at considerable personal risk when none else would come forward.

84. I must here advert to the meritorions services of Mr. Fraser late Sub-Collector of Ganjam, whose assistance, Mr. Russell has reported, was of great use to him on several occasions of much importance. His zeal and public spirit were manifested particularly by his undertaking at the request of Mr. Russell a difficult service requiring great personal exertion, at a time when from the state of his health and on account of his appointment to another Department, he had strong reasons for declining it. The manner in which he performed the service was very creditable to him and the result entirely satisfactory. Considering him to be a very able and deserving Officer, it was my intention to promote him, and I regret that I am for the present prevented from testifying my approbation of his conduct in that manner, since the bad state of his health has obliged him to proceed to England from the Cape of Good Hope. I am the more concerned at this, as I apprehend that his ill health is in part attributable to his exertion in the public service particularly on the occasion above referred to.

85. The services rendered by the Troops in putting down the disturbances in this country have already been publicly acknowledged by Government. I am now better able to appreciate the difficulties they had to encounter and the exertions which it was necessary to make to overcome them, and I cannot too highly commend the activity and perseverance by which they were distinguished and which carried them successfully through a very harrassing service. The good spirit which animated all ranks is highly deserving of praise.

86. The successful result of our efforts to restore order in these districts must however mainly be attributed to the wisdom displayed in his control of all affairs both Civil and Military by the late Commissioner. Mr. Russell's conduct throughout the execution of the important and arduous task imposed on him has been equally distinguished by ability, firmness, decision and humanity, and I cannot in too strong terms express my sense of the benefit which both the people of these districts and the Government have derived from his judicious exercise of these qualities. Firm as Mr Russell has been in detecting delinquency and inflicting punishment when justly due, his conduct while in the execution of his duties as Commissioner has I am convinced by personal observation left no other impression on the minds of the inhabitants, than a sense of his

justice, conciliatory manners and kindness of disposition, and it is to the influence derived from this impression principally that I have been able to effect the arrangement in the case of the Nozeed Zemindars and any other beneficial arrangement noticed in this minute.

87. I take this opportunity to express my opinion that Bungalows for the accommodation of travellers should be built at the principal halting places on the great Northern road through Masulipatam, Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and on the road from Masulipatam towards Hydrabad by Bezwada. On the latter road, the Nizam I understand has ordered Bungalows to be built up to the frontier, many of which have already been erected. It is incumbent on us to complete the chain from the frontier to Masulipatam. I propose that the Collectors be called upon to report where Bungalows are required, and afterwards to submit plans and estimates through the usual channel.

88. On the road from Bezwadah towards Ellore, which I understand was made by the Pioneers not very long ago, I observed many places where there had been bridges of which only the supports remained. The attention of the Collector should be drawn to this, and he should be called upon to explain the cause of those bridges having become useless.

89. In the course of my Journey I met several detachments of troops escorting treasure, and I was led to make enquiries as to the extent to which Troops were employed for this purpose. I was informed that the requisitions for treasure guards are very frequent, and that the number of men detached from Regiments on this duty is often very large. For instance it has been stated to me that between the 1st January and the 10th April, detachments amounting to 4 Companies had been sent from the 41st Regiment at Samulcottah to Escort Treasure to Masulipatam. The employment of Troops in this kind of duty is very injurious to their discipline and well being, and the demand for them should therefore be made as sparingly as possible. Arrangement should be concerted between the Collectors and the General of Division to render every treasure detachment as serviceable as possible by making it take up successively the money that is prepared for remittance at each Treasury, on or near the line of its march to the place of its final destination.

90. I propose that the Accountant General be called upon to report upon the present system to enable us to judge how far this object is attended to. It should be required particularly to statethe number of remittances ordered from each Treasury in the Northern Division, for

example, since the 1st of January last, the date of the Order for each remittance, its amount, and the place of destination, and to explain what arrangements, if any, were made for remittances from Treasuries on the same line and ordered at the same time to one place, being escorted by the same guard. When this information is received, the subject can be further considered in the Financial and Military Departments.

91. The hilly parts of these Northern Districts not having been surveyed, the operations in Kimedy and the neighbouring country were much impeded from the want of a map. The labours of Lieutenant Hill of the Survey Department, who was with the Troops in those operations have supplied the defect in respect to Kimedy, but there are still extensive parts of which we have no certain knowledge. It is of much importance that the whole should be surveyed, and I propose that an application be made to the Supreme Government in order that an Officer may be appointed to perform this service.

92. Bagavunt Row, the respectable Manager of the Office of the Board of Revenue, attended me on this tour and acted as interpreter in my interviews with the Zemindars. I found him very intelligent, and was entirely satisfied with his performance of this duty. He was at other times employed in investigating the various subjects which came under enquiry and in communicating with the Cutcherries of the Collectors and with the Zemindars and their Vakeels, in which his services were very useful. I have already noticed that he was sent back by Mr. Russell into Palcondah as his confidential Agent. In the settlement of the disputes between the Zemindars of Noozeed and Nedadavole, he was employed as a mediator, and the confidence which all parties reposed in him contributed much to their satisfactory adjustment: As his services were those of a Sheristadar, he should be allowed the same batta as a Sheristadar attending the Governor on a tour in the provinces.

(Signed) FREDERICK ADAM.

30th June 1835.

No. 1067.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st September, 1835.

Read again Minute of the President on the subject of his late tour through the Northern Circars, dated 30th June, and entered in Consultation 14th July 1835.

1. The Board having taken into consideration the above Minute, proceed to pass the following resolutions thereon, having reference to the paragraphs of the Minute which are noted in the margin.

Para. 5.

2. Resolved that the Board of Revenue be requested to issue instructions to the Collectors of Sea Customs agreeably to the suggestions contained in the latter part of this para.

Para. 7 and 8.

3. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be particularly directed to the observations contained in these paras, and they will strictly prohibit the practice of attaching in the first instance, for arrears, the personal property of Zemindars, instead of the crops. The Board will also take into consideration the best mode of providing for the maintenance of Zemindars whose estates are under attachment for arrears caused by adversity of season, and who have no independent means of subsistence, and will submit their sentiments on the subject for the information and orders of Government.

Para. 9.
Consultation 20th Feb. 1835 Nos. 1 and 2.
Consultation 14th April Nos. 1 and 2.
Consultation 24th April 1835 Nos. 21 and 22.
Consultation 28th April, 1835 Nos. 19 and 20.
Consultation 12th May 1835 Nos. 6 and 7.
Consultation 5th June 1835 Nos. 2 and 3.

4. The Board regret to observe that Simhadry Row, the representative of the late Narsimma Appa Row, has declined to accede to the conditions of the agreement which has been executed by the Zemindars of Nozeed and Nedadavole for securing a provision for himself and the other members of his family.

Paras. 11 and 12.

5. The Board of Revenue will be called upon to report what has been done in consequence of the instructions issued to the Collector as noticed in these paras.

Paras. 13, 14 and 18.

6. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be drawn to the observations contained in these paras.

Para. 17.
Consultation 4th Aug. 1835.

7. It is observed that the Board of Revenue have lately intimated their intention to call upon the Collector to consider and report upon the expediency of reducing the Sibbendy Corps in Rajahmundry, and that by the adoption in the meantime of an arrangement proposed by the Collector for incorporating it with the General Police of the district, an immediate saving of Rupees 149 per mensem has been effected.

Para. 19.

8. The observations contained in this para will be particularly brought to the notice of the Honorable Court of Directors in reply to their despatch mentioned therein.

Para. 26.

9. The Board of Revenue will instruct the Collector of Vizagapatam to intimate to the Zemindar of Vizianagarum with reference to his communication to Mr. Russell referred to in this para, that it is entirely optional with him either to return to his Zemindary or to remain at Benares, but that Government deem it of the utmost importance that his son should return for the purpose of his being educated in his Native country with the view to his acquiring that information and knowledge of local affairs and customs which it will be indispensably necessary for him to possess when he succeeds to the estate—and that if his son returns, a separate provision will be made for his education and maintenance, with a suitable establishment. The Zemindar having in a further Petition to the address of Mr. Russell requested that his allowance may be increased to one lac of Rupees per annum, a reference has been made* to the Board of Revenue to sacertain whether in the present state of the affairs of the Zemindar, compliance with his request is practicable and expedient.

* Consultation 11th August 1835.

Cons. 13th March 1835 Nos. 4 to 7.
8th May „ „ 2 to 5.
12th June „ „ 12 & 13.
30th Do. „ „ 12 & 13.
4th August „ „

10. The substituted debt to Government contemplated by the arrangement sanctioned underdate the 8th May last for the liquidation of the private debts of the Zemindar, it is observed has been obviated by the acceptance of fresh loans from Goday Narrain Row at a more favorable rate of interest, by which the whole of the old debt due to that person by the Zemindar has been discharged and arrangements concluded for the redemption of Hursaul rents of which the Nuzzer or principal sum originally advanced amounts to Rupees 1,21,000, and that only the June kist of peshcush Rupees 60,060 remains outstanding, which it is expected will be realized in September or October next.

Para 27. 11. The Board of Revenue will be pleased to instruct the Collector of Vizagapatam to convey to the Zemindar of Bobilly the approbation of Government of his conduct during the late disturbances in that district and Ganjam in such a manner as may be most gratifying to the Zemindar.

Para 31. 12. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be drawn to the suggestions contained in this para for the future management of the Zemindary of Polcondah, with instructions to issue orders accordingly to the Collector, under whose immediate charge the Zemindary will be kept.

Para 33. 13. Ordered that the subjoined form of Proclamation of the forfeiture of the Polkondah Zemindary be forwarded to the Collector of Vizagapatam under the signature of the Chief Secretary to Government, with instructions to cause it to be promulgated throughout that Zemindary and the neighbouring country, and to furnish a copy of it to each of the Courts having jurisdiction in his district.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the late Coormarauze Narraindra Row, Zemindar of Polkondah, having been convicted of rebellion against Government by a European Special Court Martial assembled at that place, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare his Zemindary a forfeiture to the State, and in order to warn all Rajahs, Zemindars and other Land-holders from being guilty of similar conduct, as well as to shew the determination of the Government to assert its authority, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is further pleased to declare the forfeiture of the Polkondah Zemindary to be absolute and unconditional, and all Under-tenants, Renters, Ryots &c. are required to pay their rents to the Collector and to obey his authority.

Paras. 34 to 36. 14. A copy of these paras will be transmitted through the Board of Revenue to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, with instructions to appoint the place at which he may consider it desirable that Pudmanaba Charloo and his brothers as well as Summanah Dorah should fix their future residence, and to intimate to those persons that it is the wish of Government that they should remove thither, and that lands belonging to Government at the place appointed will be assigned to them in lieu of those at present possessed by them in Polkondah, on their binding themselves not to return to the Zemindary without the leave of the Collector.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council however leaves it to the discretion of the Collector to remove these persons and issue the proclamation at the time he thinks best.

* * * * * * * * *

Paras. 43 and 44.

17. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be drawn to the suggestions contained in these paras for keeping the pass of Seetampettah free and open, and they will be instructed not to confirm the leases granted by Mr. Arbuthnot for this purpose, but to issue orders to the Collector to make new engagements directly with the people and on the terms mentioned in para 44.

Para. 53.

18. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the Collector of Ganjam to use his discretion in permitting the return of twelve of the Kimedy peons in the first instance on the conditions specified in this para.

Paras 56 and 57.

19. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve the Zemindary of Kimedy from the charge of extra peons entertained in Fuslies 1240, 1241 and 1242, amounting to Rupees 73,160-3-6, and directs that a remission to that amount be allowed in the balance of Peshcush outstanding against that estate, as well as the arrears due on account of the tribute payable by the Bissoyes which has been charged against that Zemindary, amounting to Rupees 10,103. Authority is also granted for entirely relinquishing the demand against the Bissoyes generally prior to Fusly 1243, as well as the demand for that year against the Bissoyes of Goomah and Jeringhee.

Para. 58.

20. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant authority for annexing to the Kimedy Zemindary the Doratanum Mocassah villages which have become forfeitures to the state by the rebellion of the Mocassadars, on condition of the Zemindary being charged in future with the tribute of the Bissoyes in addition to the Peshcush, and of the villages being always retained directly under the Zemindar, otherwise they shall be liable to resumption.

Para 59.

21. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council approves and sanctions the proceeding of Mr. Russell in directing the resumption of all lands given since the permanent settlement as Mocassahs and Mauniums by the Ra

jah and former Managers, with the exception of the lands granted for the support of Muttums or in lieu of wages to persons doing service about the Rajah's person.

Para. 60.

22. The suggestion in this para that the settlement in Kimedy and Polkondah be made in all possible cases with the inhabitants, should be strictly observed by the Collectors of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, to whom the Board of Revenue will issue orders accordingly.

Paras. 67 and 68.

23. The Board of Revenue will be pleased to submit their sentiments on the suggestions contained in these paras relative to the attachment of ancient Zemindaries for arrears of Revenue, and the purchase of them by Government when sold in execution of decrees or for arrears.

Para 69.

24. The Board of Revenue will be directed to enjoin Collectors to make a tour of the Zemindaries in their districts at the proper season, and to require from them an annual report on the state of the Zemindaries.

Paras 70 and 71.

25. The Board of Revenue will be pleased to state what additional establishment they consider requisite to enable Collectors to depute qualified and experienced persons to undertake the management of Zemindaries when they come under attachment, and in what Collectorates they are of opinion such an addition will be necessary, taking care to make allowance for the cases mentioned in para 71, in every instance of which, the mode of management therein suggested, should be strictly observed.

Para 72.

26. A copy of this para will be transmitted to the Judges of the Sudder Udalut with instructions to prepare and submit a draft of an Act empowering Government to authorize the removal of a Zemindar from a Zemindary which has been transferred from him by sale, or which is under temporary attachment, when such a measure is rendered necessary for the preservation of peace and order; and Magistrates to oblige suspected persons to reside at a distance from the sphere of their intrigues.

Paras 73 and 76.

27. The Board of Revenue will be pleased to consider the suggestions contained in these paras for altering the conditions of the tenure on which permanently settled Zemindaries are held, and will instruct Collectors to ascertain how far they would be agreeable to the Zemindars; at the same time

they will state their sentiments on the question agitated in para 76, relative to taking every opportunity of bringing these Zemindaries to sale for this purpose.

Paras 77 and 78.

28. Copies of these paras will be transmitted to the Judges of the Sudr Udalut with instructions to prepare and submit a draft of an act for serving civil process against ancient Zemindars and Rajahs through Collectors, and for rendering them, their relations and immediate dependents, amenable in criminal matters to European functionaries only.

Para 79.

29. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to vest the Collectors of Ganjam and Vizagapatam with authority to call in Military aid when requisite to put down instantly an insurrection or disturbance, but desires strongly to impress on the minds of those Officers that they are not to take any steps which may be likely to involve the Government in a protracted warfare in the hills without sanction being previously obtained.

Para 80.

30. The attention of the Board of Revenue in their capacity of Court of Wards will be drawn to the suggestions of Mr. Russell respecting the education of minors, contained in the 154 para of his Report on Kimedy, a copy of which has been already furnished to them, and they will be directed to communicate them to Collectors of Zemindary districts for their information and guidance.

Para 81.

31. The Board observe with satisfaction the high testimony borne by Mr. Russell to the character and conduct of Narsinga Row, which they consider to be very creditable to that person.

Para 82.

32. In consideration of the valuable services rendered by Malikarjanadoo, the proprietor of Kurakudwalsah during the late disturbances in Ganjam, and in compliance with the recommendation of the President, the Board are pleased to confer upon that person the estate of Alamanahba in Rajahmundry, subject to the permanent assessment before fixed, viz. Rs. 17,829 per annum. The Board of Revenue will cause this resolution to be communicated to Malikarjanadoo, and will submit the draft of a Deed of gift to be granted to him.

Para 84.

Consultation 1st July 1834.

33. The Board have already noticed in terms of the highest commendation Mr. Fraser's conduct in the important service referred to in this para, they learn now with deep regret

that his ill-health which has obliged him to proceed to Europe is in part attributable to his exertions on this occasion, in consequence of which he foregoes that promotion which his ability and merits render him eminently deserving of, but they resolve to bring his case in an especial manner under the notice of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Para 86.

34. The Board perform a gratifying duty in acknowledging the meritorious services of Mr. G. E. Russell, late Commissioner in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, to whose exertions the complete restoration of order and tranquillity in those provinces is chiefly to be attributed. The ability, judgment and firmness which marked his conduct throughout, and the impression which has been left on the minds of the people of his justice and benevolence, reflect the highest credit upon him. This acknowledgment of Mr. Russell's services will be specially brought to the notice of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Paras 87 and 88.

35. The attention of the Board of Revenue will be directed to the observations contained in these paras respecting the construction of Traveller's Bungalows at the principal halting stations on the great Northern Road and the state of the bridges on the road from Bezwadda to Ellore. It is observed that the Board were lately* directed to cause sites to be selected for the construction of bungalows on the high road from Masulipatam to the Nizam's Dominions.

* Cons. 7th August 1835.

Paras 89 and 90.

36. Ordered that copies of these paras be furnished to the Military and Financial Departments ; from the former, instructions will be issued to the Officers Commanding Divisions for concerting with the Collectors (to whom the Board of Revenue will issue orders) as to the best means of rendering every treasure escort as serviceable as possible, by making it take up successively the money that is prepared for remittance at each Treasury on or near the line of its march to the place of its final destination, and from the latter the Accountant General will be called upon to submit the information on this subject indicated in the 90 para.

Para. 91.

37. It is observed that an application to the effect proposed in this para was made to the Supreme Government on the 15th October 1833, to which no reply has yet been received, the request will however be now repeated.

Para 92.

38. The Board are well pleased to observe the high testimony borne in this para

to the intelligence and usefulness of Bagavunta Row, the manager of the Board of Revenue Office, which is very creditable to him; they also observe that his merits were lately particularly brought to the notice of Government by the Board of Revenue, and that the sanction of the Supreme Government has been solicited* to apply to the situation held by him the rule and principle upon which the salaries of the Provincial Sheristadars are regulated. Authority is granted for paying him batta for the period during which he attended the Right Honorable the Governor in his late tour in the Northern Circars at the same rate as is allowed to a Sheristadar when employed on such service, the exact amount of which will be reported by the Board of Revenue for special sanction.

* Cons. 7th August 1835.

39. Ordered that a copy of the President's Minute, with a copy of the above resolutions thereon be furnished to the Board of Revenue for their information and guidance.

40. Ordered also that a copy of Mr. Russell's report on the Vizagapatam district dated the 18th November 1834, be furnished to the Board of Revenue, and that they be requested to bring to the notice of Government any of the suggestions contained in it or in that gentleman's report on the Ganjam district, on which they may consider orders to be necessary.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT.

Paras 3 to 5.	History of the insurrection of Veerabudra Rauze.
„ 6 & 7.	Do. of Do. of *Paykrow*.
„ 8.	Do. of Naganah Dora, assassinated some minutes after the arrival of the Commissioner when measures were about to be taken to bring him to justice for his crimes.
„ 9.	Cause of the Zemindars' withholding payment of their Peishcush.
„ 10 to 23.	History of Palcondah Zemindary.
„ 23.	Of Kistnama Dora.
„ 24.	State of affairs on the arrival of the Commissioner in the district of Vizagapatam at the end of 1832. Veerabudra Rauze taken by the troops at the end of January 1833—tried and convicted; sentence of death commuted to imprisonment for life.
„ 25 to 27.	Attack on the Ameen of Polcondah and circumstances connected therewith, and elucidatory of the state of the country and the *unprotected* condition of the people. Proceedings of F. U. upon the trial of Polconda Dora adverted to.
„ 28 to 32.	Attacking the fort of *Atsapawulsa* and finding of letters implicating the Zemindar and members of the family with Kistnama Dora.
„ 33 to 46.	Notice of the contents of the letter proving this fact.
„ 47 to 49.	Condition of affairs on the arrival of Commissioner at Polcondah, and high position and conduct of the parties concerned.
„ 50 & 51.	Resolution to proceed against the members of the family that were implicated, and proceedings in pursuance thereof.
„ 52 to 54.	Letters shewing the connection, of the Zemindar himself with grounds sufficient for his arrest.

Paras 55 & 56. Trial and conviction of the Zemindar with some others.

„ 57. Remarks upon the objections of Lieut. Sprye to the correctness of the letters.

„ 58. All the members of the Polcondah family, not put upon their trial, removed to Nellore.

„ 59. Rewards offered for the seizure of Atsapawulsa brother and another.

„ 60. Praiseworthy conduct of Zemindar of Bobilly who apprehended and delivered up the murderers of the former Dewan of Polcondah, declining the reward.

„ 61. The unfortunate turn of affairs in Purlah Kimedy in the absence of the Commissioner at Masulipatam increased the difficulties of restoring order in Vizagapatam and Maringhy Zemindary.

„ 62. The Zemindary of Maringhy is sold.

„ 63. The service of capturing Kistnama Dora and his brothers undertaken by the Dewan of the Zemindary, assisted by certain Doratanums. Kistnama Dora and 2 brothers killed after a desperate conflict. The death of these chiefs has broken the confederacies that have so long disturbed the Zemindary, and it may be hoped that the authority of the Government, and the peace of the country have, at length been permanently established.

„ 64. Kistnachendradoo and *Doratanums* request that instead of giving them the proffered pecuniary rewards for their good services, the Zemindary of Maringhy may be restored to the ancient family—recommends for reasons stated that the request be complied with.

„ 65 to 69. Review the events of the past History of Veerabudra Rauze in connection with the question permitting him to return from Chingleput where he is under surveillance of Police, to the Zemindary—a step which he considers to be entirely out of the question.

„ 70 to 76. Notices the amount of arrears of Revenue due by the different Zemindaries of Saloor, Belgaum, Golkondah—Panchepentah, Palkondah—Jeypoor and Ma-

digole—the steps adopted in regard to their realization—and for the removal of the obstacles which interfere with the successful administration of their Revenues.

Paras 77. Adverts to the absence at Benares during a period of 7 years, of the Rajah of Vizianagarum, and to the importance of effecting if possible, the return to the Zemindary of his only son Viziaram Rauze—likewise detained at that place.

„ 78. Reports the re-appearance of Pyakarov, his arrest and execution under sentence of a Court Martial—and the trials in progress of some of his followers.

„ 79. Alludes to the charges preferred before Chicacole Special Commission, and the result of the proceedings in the cases referred to the Special Commission at Vizagapatam.

„ 80. Reports that the Police Officer of one of the Talooks in the Vizagapatam District was prevented from reporting the destruction of a village through fear of the insurgents.

„ 81. Adverts to a case tried by the Vizianagarum Commission, and explains the conduct of the Military in acting under Martial Law, which had been impugned by the Foujdary Adaulut.

„ 82 to 84. Brother-in-law of the late Rajah delivered up by Lutsana Dora the Mocassadar of Hoossainpoorum—the capture of others—the Cuttoobady of Lutsana's Mocassah recommended for reduction, as a mark of favor.

„ 85. One of the forfeited Mocassahs recommended to be given to the Brother-in-law of the late Rajah Neeladryraidoo.

„ 86 to 88. Suggests that the forfeiture of the Palkondah Zemindary should be formally proclaimed, and deprecates for the present its restoration to any of the family.